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(01) /M/B/E

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(05) /E/

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(06) /M/B/E/

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(07) /M/B/E/

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(08) /E+1/

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(Electron User June '86) this sums up AP4 & ACP's approach to producing products. AP4 is a fully ACORN compatible disc I/face & will accept any standard drive inc. PSU, runs 1770 DFS (as fitted in the B+ & Master), keeps page & Eøø, utils in ROM & provides a spare rom socket. "ACP's Plus 4 comes out on top. I can recommend it to anyone ... " (E.U. June '86)

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TOTAL

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&Eøø when using the Plus 3 (in ADFS page would normally be &1 Dee). The DFS is simply loaded using the software supplied with the ASR from disc. (optional upgrade for existing AED users £9.50 on return of existing AED users £9.50 on return of original EPROMI

(3 1/2" ADFS disc + manual)

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			A ANALYSIA STATE OF THE STATE O		£ 3.75 £57.95

PRODUCT

Equipment codes /M/ = Master /B/ = BBC /E/ = Electron /E+1/ = Electron + Plus 1

(CODE)

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CREDIT CARD No.

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QTY





## News

All that's new in the ever expanding world of the Electron.

# MicroLink News

A monthly update on the increasing potential of Britain's national on-line database.

# Graphics

How to tidy up your MOVEs and DRAWs, and add colour to them while you're at it.

# Discs

How to use the disc system to give you extra star commands.

# **Attributes**

This colourful two player strategy game will provide hours of fun for the whole 17 family.

## **Hardware**

Want to supercharge your Electron? The Elk Turbo-Driver from Slogger may give you the speed you've been looking for.

# Extra Commands

This fascinating series comes to an end as we provide your micro with a WHILE ... WEND command. 26

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The latest software releases reviewed. Bullseye, Tennis, Ian Botham's Test Match and Jet Set Willy - they're all here.



**Royal Wedding** 

Whether you're new to sliding block puzzles or not you'll have hours of fun with this program to celebrate the most exciting royal event of the year.



# Snapdragon

Enjoy this two player version of the classic card game. It uses your Electron's graphics capabilities to the full.

# Osword

In the last part of the series we look at the calls that deal with the internal elapsed time clock and the interval timer.

# **Beginners**

In the battle against the dreaded GOTO, subroutines can be a vital tool. This is how to use them.

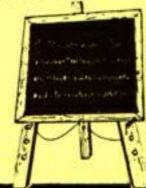
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More hints and tips for adventurers from our resident wizard. 56

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# Bargains galore!

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Managing Editor Derek Meakin Features Editor Mike Bibby Deputy Features Editor Production Editor

Peter Glover Art Editor **Heather Sheldrick** 

Reviews Editor Chris Payne Advertisement Manager John Riding

Advertising Sales John Snowden

Editor in Chief, Database Publications **Peter Brameld** 

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WORN OUT with wordprocessing? **DEPRESSED** with databases?

**OPPRESSED** with machine code?

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/ It's the perfect antidote to microcomputer malaise!





These two cassettes are not only crammed with 18 of the best games from the early days of Electron User. At no extra expense, we've included on each an unpublished Roland Waddilove machine code masterpiece as a freebie. Roland's Jam Butty and Atom Smash are arcade action at its fastest and most frustrating. And they're only available with Ten of the Best. So give yourself a treat ... with the most popular cassettes we've ever produced.

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#### Volume 2 contains:

#### Atom Smash

Machine code thrills as you help to save the world from destruction. Bunny Blitz

Go egg collecting, but keep away from the proliferating rabbits.

#### Castles of Sand

Build castles - but beware the rising tide and hungry sandworms.

## Reaction Timer

Test your reactions with this traffic lights simulation.

The Electron version of the age-old game of logic and patience.

Jump for your life in this exciting arcade action game.

#### Break free

Test your wits and reflexes in this popular classic ball game

Crack the code in a colourful if frustrating brainteaser.

#### Parachute

Save the plunging sky divers from a watery end.

#### Star Fighter

Attack the bandit ships in this fast-moving 3D punch-up.

TO ORDER, PLEASE USE THE FORM ON PAGE 53

# electron WEWS

# Electron sales top at big Show

WITHIN an hour of the doors being opened for the spring Electron & BBC Micro User Show, the scene was set to break not one but four records – thanks in no small part to the Electron.

At that time the tunstiles were temporarily closed because of the volume of people flooding into the New Horticultural Hall.

It was a situation repeated on several occasions during the three day event which attracted more than 16,000 visitors, an alltime high.

The first day alone saw more than 5,000 enthusiasts converge on the exhibition – the largest number ever during a weekday.

Yet another record fell when it was assessed that more than £1,200,000 worth of business had been achieved at the show, beating the previous best by £200,000.

Nor were the smiles confined to the faces of exhibitors. A survey of stands showed more than 500 special offers on display – close to 100 in excess of the former record.

"It was just fantas-

tic", reported John Huddlestone of Advanced Computer Products, a leading supplier to the Electron market.

"We took more on the first morning than we did for any of the previous shows. In fact we sold out of our new AP4 interface for the Electron by noon that day.

"The only trouble is having exhibited at the last few shows, I'm now running out of superlatives to describe them".

He went on to point out that interest in the Electron demonstrated at the show now far outweighed that in the BBC Micro.

"Even though obviously a lot of people had come to see the new Master 128, even that was pushed into second place in the popularity



Electron fans packed the Show

stakes by the Electron.

"In fact although we sell add ons for all three machines, Electron sales surpassed those of the other two quite easily".

A similar story was to be heard around the show with exhibitors revealing that products for the Electron were outselling those for the BBC Micro by three to one.

Companies in the Electron market are really reaping the benefits at the moment", Bob Simpson of Micro Power told Electron User.

# **MORE IN SCHOOLS**

A SURVEY has shown that Electrons are becoming increasingly popular in classrooms across the country.

Schools short of funds are eagerly seizing on the cutprice machine to provide support for their complement of BBC Micros.

What is attracting the teachers is that by combining the Electron with the new AP4 disc interface they have a package with many of the BBC Micro and Master

features. "And what is most important is that you get all this for well under £200", explained Ken Gill, a Birmingham schoolmaster.

The AP4 interface from Advanced Computer Products is fully Acorn compatible, running 1770 DFS at &E00.

As a result, it enables more tape software to be run from disc, does not use up any of the RAM inside the machine, and allows the user to access

compatible BBC disc-based software.

Officially launched at the Electron & BBC Micro User Show, there was a heavy demand there for the innovation – particularly from teachers.

"They were beating their way over to
our stand in droves",
says John Huddlestone of ACP, "for
they see that this
combined with the
Electron provides the
first true cheap alternative to the BBC
Micro".

# Budget boom

THE fight for the rapidly growing budget-priced games software market has intensified — with Electron users the first to benefit.

Artic has now spearheaded a drive in the budget market with its first two releases for the Electron.

Charles Cecil, a director of Artic, said: "We have had good sales even before our publicity drive. If they continue we will respond with two new titles every four to six weeks".

The two games for the Electron – Woks and The Great Wall – cost £1.99 each.

# Enthar Seven coming

A MODE 6 version of Robico's disc-only adventure Enthar Seven is soon to be launched for the Electron.

The game currently only runs on a discbased BBC B, B+ or Master. It features 450 locations, more than 130k of text and an advanced command line interpreter to bring the science fiction package to life.

However Robico has now used the Advanced Computer Products 1770 DFS, which is Acorn DFS compatible and leaves enough of the Electron's memory left for the adventure.

The Electron version will be identical to the BBC version with the exceptions that there will be no colour option for text and the @ BUFFSAVE and @ BUFFLOAD commands which save and load a game to and from memory will be omitted.

Enthar Seven will cost £17.95 on twin disc 40 track and £16.95 on single disc 80 track.

Meanwhile Robico has completed the storyline for the third and final part of the Rick Hanson trilogy.

# ACORN MAY RE-RELEASE DORMANT SOFTWARE

IN the wake of the continuing boom in Electron software sales, Acorn is currently considering re-releasing dormant titles.

Discussions are being held with Greyhound Distribution, the company which recently acquired the rights to all the Electron titles produced by Acornsoft.

At that time up to 100 programs were involved, among them the best seller Elite, a number of utilities including View and Viewsheet, a host of educational software and languages such as Pascal and Logo.

In all around 100,000 units were bought by Greyhound,



TROPHIES and a weekend in London were the prizes for the five-strong Micro Power telesales team from Leeds for beating their targets for Electron software. But it wasn't all fun. They had to roll up their sleeves on the company's stand at the Electron and BBC Micro User Show while they were down there.

but such has been the demand since that time that many of the best known programs will soon be out of stock. "That is why we are currently discussing with Acorn the question of re-issuing titles", Bob Simpson of Greyhound told Electron User.

"In effect it will mean putting back into production a number of programs".

Greyhound's parent company – Micro Power of Leeds – has been responsible for marketing the Acornsoft product primarily via mail order.

"And it has gone extremely well — even better than we hoped", says Bob Simpson. "But the same could be said for most companies offering Electron software I imagine. For the people who stayed in this market are reaping the benefits.

"It proves our confidence in this market was well-founded.



Electron boom in Indonesia

# More speed, memory

A NEW 6502 second processor from Permanent Memory Systems, the PMS-E2P, is claimed to make the Electron as powerful as the BBC Micro.

It plugs into the Plus

1 to give more usable
RAM and faster program execution. It has
64k of RAM on board
and 60k is available for
machine code program
and data.

The company says PMS-E2P will run Prolog, Lisp, Iso-Pascal, Comal, Ultracalc and Turtle Graphics with significant increases in speed and memory in addition to more popular languages like Basic and View.

The device uses a 6502A processor running at 2MHz and PMS says the standard benchmark timings show it is on a par with the BBC Micro in all modes.

Programs which

involve graphics manipulation show even larger speed increases.

The add-on requires no modifications to the Electron and is compatible with the Plus 3 and Cumana disc interfaces.

The PMS-E2P follows the Acorn Tube protocols and all software written to these standards will operate correctly, says the company. The price will be £89. THE Electron is in the forefront of a home computer boom in faraway Indonesia.

But there's a danger that the machine's successful marketing drive could run out of steam due to a shortage of peripherals and spare parts.

Regular reader Wibowo Soelistyo, who runs a computer shop in Semarang, wrote to ask for *Electron User's* help in ensuring that supplies don't dry up completely.

He sent a sheaf of photographs to show how popular the Electron stand was at a recent computer exhibition in Indonesia.

Now he wants UK suppliers of Electron products to help him service the growing number of Electron owners in his country.

"As an Electron dealer I have sold many of these machines", Wibowo wrote. "We also have a workshop and technicians to service Electrons, but we find great difficulty in getting spare parts such as the RF modulator, keyboard cable connector and others.

"I would be grateful to hear of anyone in the UK who could supply us with spare parts, software and other products for Electron expansions".

Wibowo Soelistyo can be contacted at Gemah Permata Computer Shop, Pusat Pertokoan, Lima Blok H No. 5, Semarang 50241, Indonesia.

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in association with

TELECOM GOLD

# MicroLink for import export organisation

ONE of Britain's leading import-export organisations has chosen MicroLink as the communications medium for its near 10,000 members around the world.

The prestigious British & Overseas Institute of Import Export Traders is a totally non-profit association run solely by its members who volunteer for election as officers.

It was founded in 1972 by a group of small companies and individuals who pooled their resources and knowledge to start a joint export sales drive to promote their respective products in Europe.

From this small beginning the Institute has grown to be a highly respected organisation with members all over the world.

"As its main function is to bring exporters into contact with overseas importers, it is a logical progression to require a quick and efficient standard means of communication", a spokesman said.

"As a result of this requirement the products and services committee of the Institute recommended all members to start using electronic mail".

Bill Vickerman, chairman, and Bob Pinder, senior

exports consultant — both based in Liverpool and already MicroLink users — said they chose MicroLink because it was reasonable in cost and highly effective in its means of communicating with members.

"It is a quick means of spreading the information that our members need to conduct their business efficiently", said Mr Vickerman.

"It is also a British service that is constantly bringing out new and better means of communication and in its way is a vital aid to our continual search for further British export trade".

# New news service

MEMBERSHIP of MicroLink doesn't just mean access to its broad range of communications and other value added services. It also opens the door to a wealth of information on the host Telecom Gold system.

The main MicroLink menu makes it simple to dial up the many fascinating databases on Telecom Gold.

Latest addition to the list is World Reporter, a massive full-text database of international news, current affairs and business information, operated by Datasolve.

Its sources include some of the world's leading news gatherers including the Financial Times, Washington Post, The Guardian and the BBC.

# Log-on to book in

MORE good news about the International Official Airline Guide, which was added to MicroLink's growing list of value added services last month.

As well as supplying the very latest data from more than 750 airlines worldwide — with details of 1 million flights — and ensuring trouble-free and more economical flight arrangements, OAG also takes the strain out of choosing a hotel at the other end of your journey.

The same source that provides you with unbiased, up-to-date flight and fare information now brings a world of hotel and motel listings to your computer

terminal. Through the medium of MicroLink you can press a few keys and view over 17,000 North American hotels, more than 9,000 in Europe and 3,000 in the Pacific area.

You simply tell the OAG Electronic Edition the city you're going to and the location you prefer—near the airport, downtown or in a nearby suburb or resort—and in seconds you get a comprehensive alphabetical listing of hotels and motels in the location you've selected.

These come complete with name, address, telephone numbers, range of room rates and quality ratings.

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POST TO: MicroLink, Europa House, 68 Chester Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport SK7 5NY. WE have already seen how we could get our Electron to draw lines on the screen. To do this we used the keywords MOVE and DRAW along with a pair of coordinates.

These coordinates came from dividing the screen into 1280 parts horizontally and 1024 vertically.

However we saw that we couldn't switch these points on and cff individually, we had to take them in blocks.

The size of these blocks, or pixels, vary with the mode the Electron is in. Program I should help refresh your memory.

This fills the screen with a grid of lines. Line 20 puts the micro into Mode 1, the four colour graphics mode we'll be sticking to for the rest of the article.

Lines 30 to 60 form a FOR . . . NEXT loop with control variable vertical. This varies from 0 to 1279 in steps of 16. The MOVE of line 40 returns the graphics cursor to the bottom of the screen, Y coordinate 0.

The DRAW of the next line promptly draws a line from that point to the top of the

18 R	EM Program I
28 M	ODE 1
38 FI	OR vertical=@ TO 127
9 STEP	16
48 MI	OVE vertical,8
58 DI	RAW vertical,1023
68 N	EXT vertical
70 0	DD 1 1 1 -0 TD 1

78 FOR horizontal=8 TO 1 823 STEP 16

88 MOVE 0, horizontal

90 DRAW 1279, horizontal

188 NEXT horizontal

Program I

18 REM Program II
28 MODE 1
38 VDU 23,1,8;8;8;8;
48 FOR loop=1 TO 188
58 MOVE 648,512
68 DRAW RND(1279),RND(18
23)
78 NEXT loop

Program II

# HERE'S HOW TO DRAW THE LINE AT COORDINATES

Part Five of the Electron graphics series by TREVOR ROBERTS

screen. Y coordinate 1023.

As vertical increases in value a series of vertical lines is drawn starting at the left edge of the screen and moving across it to the right.

The next loop does the same thing, except now the lines are drawn across the screen from the left – X coordinate 0 – to the right – X coordinate 1279.

Don't be content with just looking at the listing. Try changing the program. Why have I picked a step of 16 and not 8 or 12? Try it and see.

Can you make the vertical lines appear from right to left and the horizontal from top to bottom? And what about some diagonal lines?

When you've tired of that and strained your brain thinking of coordinates have a look at Program II. This has the Electron deciding on the coordinates for you.

There's no great mystery involved in the code. Line 20 selects Mode 1 again and line 30 switches off the flashing cursor.

The FOR . . . NEXT loop of lines 40 to 70 cycles 100 times, producing in all 100 lines. Each time round the loop line 50 MOVEs the graphics cursor to the centre of the screen, 640,512. Line 60 DRAWs the lines.

As ever the DRAW command is followed by two coordinates to tell the micro which point to draw the line to. Now, however, the micro itself chooses the point.

The X coordinate is supplied via the Electron's random number generator with the use of a RND(1279). RND(1023) supplies the Y coordinate.

Notice that these numbers allow the line to be drawn to any point on the screen. What do you think would happen if we allowed numbers that went off the screen with a line like:

#### 68 DRAW RND (2008) , RID (2008)

Try it and see. Leave out line 50 and explain the results.

Now all these patterns are nice, but if, like me, you're bursting with artistic talent it won't be long until your muse inspires you to produce a masterpiece woven from MOVEs and DRAWs. Program III shows the result in my case.

Eat your ear off Van Gogh. Well maybe not, but it is at least vaguely recognisable as a house.

All I did to create the program was draw the outline of a piece of squared paper and estimate the coordinates. Then I just strung them together with a set of MOVEs and DRAWs.

As you can see the method works, but I'm not too impressed with it.

If I went on to elaborate the building, say with a chimney or doors and windows, then I'd end up with a program that would be a long string of MOVEs and DRAWs. Program IV shows a better way of tackling the same problem.

Here the program has only one DRAW and one MOVE, yet it does the same job. This is 18 REM Program III
28 MODE 1
38 REM BOX
48 MOVE 188,188
58 DRAW 488,188
78 DRAW 488,388
78 DRAW 188,388
88 DRAW 188,188
98 REM ROOF
188 MOVE 188,388
118 DRAW 158,488
128 DRAW 358,488
138 DRAW 488,388
148 DRAW 188,388

Program III

because the graphics commands are stuck inside a loop while the coordinates they use are held in the DATA lines at the end of the program.

As the loop cycles it reads values into three variables – switch, x and y. If switch is 1 the program MOVEs the graphics cursor to point x,y.

If switch is 2 then x,y is DRAWn to. The final date line just contains sentinel values that stop the loop. If you wonder why there are three of them try:

#### 148 DATA 3

and see the resulting error message. If you want an example of a tricky little bug try replacing lines 60 and 70 with:

### 68 IF switch=1 THEN MOVE x,y ELSE DRAW x,y

which may at first sight appear to do the same thing.

Another way of lessening

the clutter of MOVEs and DRAWs that tend to accumulate in graphics programs is to use procedures to lump together the commonly used bits of artwork code. Program V shows what I mean.

If you look at PROCsquare you'll see that it consists of one MOVE and four DRAWs.

The procedure takes the point xbase, ybase as the bottom left-hand corner of the square and using side works out the coordinates of the other corners. Combining these with the appropriate keywords produces a square on screen.

Lines 30 to 80 of the program call the procedure up to 10 times. Each time the bottom left-hand corner of the square is positioned randomly and *length* varies between 0 and 200.

Notice that the figures in the RNDs of lines 50 and 60 are the screen dimensions reduced by 200. This ensures that even the largest square will fit on the screen.

Try changing the procedure so that it produces a rectangle at point xbase, ybase with sides of length length and breadth breadth. Why not use

18 REM Program IV 20 MODE 1 38 switch=8 **48 REPEAT** 50 READ switch, x, y 60 IF switch=1 THEN MOVE x,y 78 IF switch=2 THEN DRAW X,Y 80 UNTIL switch=3 98 DATA 1,180,188,2,488, 188 100 DATA 2,480,300,2,100, 110 DATA 2,100,100,1,100, 386 120 DATA 2,150,400,2,350, 488 138 DATA 2,488,388,2,188, 388

Program IV

148 DATA 3,3,3

it with Program II or Program IV to give the house doors, windows or even a chimney?

You could store whole elements of pictures in procedures, calling them as necessary. The only limit is your imagination, as people on television micro shows are fond of saying.

Once you've got a procedure figured out you can use it in all sorts of ways. Program VI shows our PROCsquare used to produce some nice patterns.

Although our old PROCsquare forms the basis of the program the output is completely different. This is because the parameters passed to the procedure are different.

Lines 30 to 50 give them initial values. The REPEAT . . . UNTIL loop formed by lines 60 to 100 then alters their value and calls PROCsquare. It's this that causes the pattern to appear.

Try changing lines 70 and 80 to lines like:

#### 78 bottomLeftX=bottomLeftX + 19

88 bottomLeftY=bottomLeftY - 18

adding or subtracting different values each time. It's surprising how the output changes with just a minor alteration to the code.

That's all about MOVE and DRAW down in black and white. But what of coloured lines, as promised last time?

You'll recall that when we wanted coloured text we just used the COLOUR command. We can't use COLOUR to give us coloured lines, but what we can use is the GCOL – Graphics COLour – command. The format of the command is:

# GCOL 8, logical colour number

where the logical colour number is exactly the same as the one we used with COLOUR. Remember our talk of paint brushes or pens?

Mode 1, which we've been

18 REM Program V 20 MODE 1 38 FOR loop=1 TO RND(18) 40 length=RND(200) 50 bottomLeftX=RND(1079) 68 bottomLeftY=RND(823) 78 PROCsquare(bottomLeft X.bottomLeftY,length) 80 NEXT loop 98 END 100 DEF PROCsquare(xbase, ybase, side) 118 MOVE xbase, ybase 128 DRAW xbase, ybase+side 130 DRAW xbase+side, ybase +side 148 DRAW xbase+side, ybase 150 DRAW xbase, ybase 160 ENDPROC

Program V

using in our programs, is a four colour mode, so we have available:

0 black

1 red

2 yellow

3 white

As the background is normally black it may seem daft to want to draw lines in black, but it does come in useful at times. Think of erasing lines if you don't believe me.

White is the default graphics colour at switch – on or mode change. Let's use GCOL to draw a red line. Put the Electron into Mode 1, if it isn't already, with:

#### MODE 1

which will automatically position the graphics cursor at 0,0 – the bottom left of the screen. Then select red with:

#### 8COL 8,1

Notice that the text colour doesn't change - it's still white. Now draw a line to the centre of the screen with:

#### DRAW 648,512

and if all is well you'll see a red line. Select yellow with:

GCOL 0,2

18 REM Program VI 20 MODE 1 30 bottomLeftI=500 40 bottomLeftY=500 58 side=200 **68 REPEAT** 78 bottomLeftX=bottomLef tx+18 88 bottomLeftY=bottomLef tY+18 98 side=side-20 188 PROCsquare(bottomLeft X,bottomLeftY,side) 110 UNTIL side(20 128 END 130 DEF PROCsquare(xbase, ybase, side) 140 MOVE xbase, ybase 150 DRAW xbase, ybase+side 168 DRAW xbase+side, ybase +side 178 DRAW xbase+side, ybase 188 DRAW xbase, ybase 198 ENDPROC

Program VI

and your diagonal is completed in yellow by:

#### DRAW 1279,1823

That's all we're doing on GCOL for the moment although there's an awful lot more to it, as you'll know if you've glanced at the manual.

Now that you've learnt to unleash the Electron's colours try using them in some of the previous programs. In Program I you'll find that the lines:

25 GCOL 0,1 65 GCOL 0,2

produce a yellow and red grid that looks a sort of brown/ orange mixture. Program II is transformed with:

55 6COL 0,RND(3)

while:

65 GCOL 8, RND (3)

works for Programs IV, V and

 On that colourful note we'll leave it for now. Next month we'll be looking into windows. HAVE you been following Robin Nixon's series, Extra Commands? It started in the May 1986 issue of Electron User and shows how to add your own commands to Basic, like WHILE/WEND and BEEP.

This month I'm going to show how disc owners can add extra commands, not to Basic though, but to the operating system using star commands. This is much easier as you'll see, but first we need to know what happens to star commands.

When Basic – or any language for that matter – encounters a star command such as \*CAT, either within a program or when entered directly from the keyboard, it is passed straight to the operating system (OS). Basic has nothing to do with it.

The OS will check the name

# Star of the command performance

of the command against the ones in its command table, and if there's a match it will jump to the appropriate routine to execute it.

So \*CAT will catalog the disc or tape. What interests us is what happens when the OS doesn't recognise the name.

First it is offered to any ROMs that are present. Each ROM will check the name against its own list of commands in its command table and decide whether to accept or reject it. If there's a match it accepts it, otherwise it is rejected.

If the command is not claimed by any of the ROMs the OS will offer it to the currently selected filing system. The filing system only has a limited time in which to act on it and if it can't react fast enough the command is rejected. Try:

\*TAPE \*BEEP

None of the ROMs should accept \*BEEP and since the

tape filing system is slow it cannot respond quickly enough so you will get "Bad command".

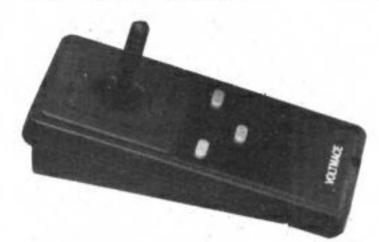
Press Ctrl+D+Break if you have DFS and Ctrl+A+Break if you have ADFS. Now try:

#### \*BEEP

and you'll see the disc drive start up. The disc filing system is pretty quick so it attempts to respond to the command.

What it is doing is looking for a file on the disc called BEEP. If it can't find one it will

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print Bad command as before.

However if it does find one it will get its load and execution addresses and, using these, \*LOAD it and call it automatically. The file must be a machine code program.

Enter and run Program I. This is a very short assembly listing that creates a machine code program and saves it to disc with the name BEEP.

It assembles to page &C which the OS uses to store character definitions, but since

18 REM PROGRAM I 20 FOR i=0 TO 2 STEP 2 38 P%=&C88 40 [ OPT i 50 LDA #7 60 JSR &FFEE 70 RTS 88 1 98 NEXT 100 \*SAVE BEEP C00 +10

Program I

we aren't defining any characters it won't be needed.

BEEP is a simple routine which loads the A register with 7 and calls & FFEE - with the

same effect as VDU 7. If you CALL & COO to run the machine code routine you'll hear a beep.

Press Break to clear the memory and again try:

#### \*BEEP

and after a short pause you'll hear a beep. You've added an extra star command to your Electron.

Compare the length of Program I with Robin's equivalent program in the May 1986 issue and you'll see how much easier it is to add star commands.

Program II is a simple demonstration of the new command. You can see it in line 40. As with all star commands you cannot embed it in the middle of a multistatement line, it must be the last command on the line.

If you run Program II there will be a slight delay as BEEP is loaded before executing it. This is the price we pay for storing extra commands on disc.

The faster the disc system the faster the response to the command. Notice that the 10 REM PROGRAM II

20 PRINT' Press a key"

38 key=BET

48 \*BEEP

45 FOR i=1 TO 1000: NEXT

50 PRINT'"It worked!"

Program II

Basic program carries on as normal after the \*BEEP.

You can add many different commands using this method. In fact you're only limited by the number of files you can fit on a disc, and since a command is loaded only as and when it is needed you aren't limited by the Electron's memory.

Program I was a short and simple machine code program, but needn't necessarily be so. Program III is a much longer and more complex command. Enter and run it. The program will assemble a machine code program which is then saved to disc as FILL.

As the name suggests it's a fill routine. To use it to paint an area of the screen set the graphics colour with GCOL, MOVE to the starting point

and \*FILL will fill the area.

Although not the best fill in the world it does show how powerful this system of extra commands can be.

Program IV is a graphics program demonstrating the new fill command. It draws a yacht and colours it in using \*FILL

Remember that this method of adding commands requires that you have a disc in the drive - and \*MOUNTed if you have a Plus 3 - and that the files are present in the current directory or the library directory.

As you've seen from these examples any machine code program can be run simply by entering \*NAME and this is treated like any other operating system command. I've shown you two new commands and I'm sure you can think of many more.

10 REM PROGRAM IV

18 REM PROGRAM III 28 REM \*FILL

38 osword=&FFF1:oswrch=& FFEE

48 x=478:y=472:colour=47

58 FOR pass=8 TO 2 STEP

2 68 PX=&C88

78 [ OPT pass

88 LDA #&8D:LDX #block M OD256:LDY #block DIV256:JSR osword \get x,y

98 LDA block+4:STA x:LDA block+5:STA x+1 \store x 100 LDA block+6:PHA:STA y :LDA block+7:PHA:STA y+1 \ store y

110 JSR point:STA colour \get pixel colour

128 LDA #18: JSR oswrch: LD A #8: JSR oswrch: CLC: LDA col pur: ADC #128: JSR pswrch \6C OL@,pixel+128

138 .up

148 JSR point: CMP #255: BE Q down: CMP colour: BNE down

150 JSR line

168 CLC:LDA y:ADC #4:STA y:LDA y+1:ADC #0:STA y+1 \y

=y+4

178 JMP up

180 .down

198 PLA:STA y+1:PLA:STA y \get start y

200 .d1

210 SEC:LDA y:SBC #4:STA y:LDA y+1:SBC #0:STA y+1 \y

=y-4 220 JSR point: CMP #255: BE

@ end:CMP colour:BNE end

230 JSR line 248 JMP d1

250 .end

268 RTS

278

288 .point \PDINT(x,y) 298 LDA x:STA block:LDA x

+1:STA block+1 \set up blo

ck

300 LDA y:STA block+2:LDA y+1:STA block+3

310 LDA #&09:LDX #block M OD256:LDY #block DIV256:JSR osword

328 LDA block+4 \get col

338 RTS

348

350 .line

368 LDA #25:JSR oswrch:LD A #77: JSR oswrch \PLOT 77.x

378 LDA x: JSR oswrch: LDA x+1: JSR oswrch

380 LDA y: JSR oswrch: LDA y+1:JSR oswrch

398 RTS

488

410 .block

428 EQUD 8:EQUD 8

438 ]

448 NEXT

450 +SAVE FILL C00 +D0

20 MODE 2 30 VDU 23,1,0;0;0;0; 40 MOVE 300,500: DRAW 800 .508: DRAW 708,400: DRAW 408. 400: DRAW 300.500 50 MOVE 0,450: DRAW 350,4 50: MOVE 1280,450: DRAW 750,4 60 MOVE 300,540: DRAW 588 ,540: DRAW 588,988: DRAW 388, 548 70 MOVE 600,540: DRAW 800 ,548: DRAW 688,988: DRAW 688, 540 88 MOVE 100,100:SCOL 0,4 : #FILL 98 MOVE 988,438: \*FILL 100 MOVE 574,550:6COL 0.1 : \*FILL 110 MOVE 610,560:6COL 0,2 : \*FILL 120 MOVE 648,475:6COL 8.5 : \*FILL 138 MOVE 18,888:6COL 8,6: \*FILL 140 MOVE 1000,800:+FILL 150 MOVE 1000,475: \*FILL 160 MOVE 590,800: \*FILL 178 MOVE 598,588:6COL 8,8 : DRAW 598,950

Program IV



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# Careful approach to cash

PEOPLE who wish to do the simple tasks well need look no further than The Care Utility Series from Squirrel Software.

I have tested three of

Squirrel's programs:

 Cash Care copes with up to 60 categories of income/expenditure in either one or two accounts.

 Vat Care produces the three-monthly VAT liability reports on up to 150 sales or purchase postings per month.

 Building Society Care handles a maximum of 208 deposits, withdrawals or rate changes in any year to a building society account, thereby allowing one to know the interest earned at any given time.

It is a great compliment when I say that Cash Care is the sort of program which

you'd wish you could produce at home over a weekend.

At the cost of a take-away meal, Squirrel have taken all the chore out of getting a useful program.

Vat Care adopts the same no frills approach. For the small tradesman who loathes keeping the books and is not interested in copious management information, this is the ideal system.

Whereas Bank and Vat Care work on the time honoured debit-credit-plonk principle, Building Society Care is more like a spreadsheet. This is so that you may experiment in order to test the effect of money being moved around.

Each row represents a transaction, while each cell of the matrix represents the detailed effect the transaction has upon the account.

At a cost of £10 to £15 each they represent excellent value for money.

Jo Stork

Sound	
Graphics	
Value	9

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	M	55+00	22/1/88		91.05	23.99	11607-44
			1/2/00			26+07	11687-44
		450+00	3/2/68		10.25	9-01	12237444
		200,00	22/2/99	19	10.25	44150	12227+44
	44	290,00	2472780		10-25	3.45	11947+44
			29/2/99		10425	13139	11925+64
		76400	273788	4	10-25	13739	15995-44
		4000469	12/2/08	11	10+25	26791	15961466
	64	54.7 (20)	22/3/99		10-25	55180	15414-16
		22.01			10+25	25190	15447-17
			1/4/09		80-25	17 - 20	15487-17
		24+05	444400		7+25	4+17	15412722
		99.47				21-27	15312-05
						3.03	15252195
			14/4/00		9 - 25	91-06	15277-15
		200-74	8475700		7 - 25	99.06	15029-11
19.				146	7-25	47163	15029-13
			9274-700		5.00	20455	15009-11
3			1474-700		5,00	2+06/	14412-11
			2016/00		5400	11401	7412-11
			20/4/50		5100	11-17	T412-11
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Program: Bullseye Price: £7.95 Supplier: Macsen, 17 Nott Square, Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 1PQ. Tel: 0267 232508

# Bullseye loses on points

ELECTRON owners can now experience the tension of ITV's popular dart throwing quiz called Bullseye. The game's format faithfully follows that of the TV program except that it involves just two players.

The first part involves throwing a single dart at a board divided into eight segments. If you hit the area you aimed for you win points and get a question.

A correct answer to the

question earns you more points. A wrong answer means your opponent can try to answer it.

Each player has three turns at this and points can only be scored when the section is hit for the first time.

Round two uses a standard match play dartboard. Again the players take turns to throw darts and the person with the highest score earns a question. If this is answered correctly, the darts' score is added to that player's total.

After three rounds the winner moves on to the prize board. Nine darts are thrown and if they land in the small red sections more points are won.

The fourth part of the game involves a gamble. If you can score 101 or more with four darts your score is doubled. If you fail your score is halved.

The graphics are good, with

the dart board drawn quickly and neatly. Bully is drawn even more quickly and he bears a good likeness to the TV version.

Even the text is well presented using an unusual, but clear, set of characters.

A couple of spelling bugs are an irritant. I'm not an expert at darts but I thought the line you stand at was called the oche. Macsen have their own version.

I'm also left wondering how they want me to spell the Greek philosopher Plato. With several files of questions, I suppose a couple of mistakes are inevitable. More annoying is the fact that the Plus 1 on the Electron has to be disabled

This game lacks a little something. The excitement of the TV program lies in the cash and prizes that competitors



win. Mere points seem very dull by compatison.

The darts throwing is also rather predictable. I could consistently throw twenties but the trebles were more elusive. Despite all this the game is quite fun to play if a little slow at times.

Rog Frost

Sound	5
Graphics	7
Playability	6
Value	_
Overall	6

Program: Tennis Price: £2.99 Supplier: Bug-Byte, Liberty House, 222 Regent

Street, London W1R 7DB. Tel: 01-439 0666

# Played out of court

SHOULD you be one of the many thousands of people who spend Wimbledon fortnight glued to the TV set you may have considered trying a computer simulation.

Bug-Byte have just released one such program, though I doubt whether it's destined to be a winner.

You have the option of playing one or three sets with either four or six games per set.

Control is via keyboard or joystick and your opponent is always the computer – you cannot challenge a friend.

This is a pity as the computer provides such stiff opposition that you will normally only win one or two points during a complete set.

The court is drawn with perspective going into your screen, the computer always being at the top of the screen.

When serving, as in the real game, you must remember to keep your feet behind the baseline or you will be foot faulted.

Your player can travel left, right, and up and down the court, and balls can either be volleyed or taken as groundstrokes. When volleying from the net I would suggest that you do not stand too close as you will tend to hit the ball out of court.

I can only assume that the angle of the shot which you play is determined by your position in relation to the ball, though I didn't find that this made too much difference.

The ball's flight and its associated shadow, was relatively smooth, although on several occasions it vanished for a fraction of a second in mid-flight.

The characters representing the players are large, angular and rather crude. The best part of the screen is the scoreboard where electronic style numbers display sets, points, and server.

Had the game employed a



user selectable skill option it would probably have had more lasting appeal. But in its present form I feel it would soon be abandoned by a thoroughly demoralised player.

James Riddell

Sound	6
Graphics	6
Playability	6
Value	
Overall	6

Program: Savage Pond Price: £2.99

Supplier: Bug-Byte, Liberty House, 222 Regent Street, London W1R 7DB, Tel: 01-439 0666

# Bargain in the pond

TO most people a frog is a small green slimy amphibian which sits lazily on a lily pad devouring passing flies. I too had this impression until I tried my hand at the tadpole survival course, otherwise known as the Savage Pond.

The screen displays a cross

sectional view of the pond. When the game begins the pond is quite barren except for a handful of hydra on the bottom.

Having emerged from one of three eggs you begin to stuff yourself with the nutritious amoebae which float in the water above.

These are useful for gaining points, but do little to aid your progress towards becoming a frog.

Froghood is achieved by consuming the worms which drift from the surface to the bottom. For every five worms consumed you take a step towards maturity, nine such steps and you become a frog.

Unfortunately for our wrig-

gling buddy, life is not a bed of lilies. Apart from the deadly hydra you must also cope with eggs dropped by passing dragonflies.

It is imperative that these are consumed before they reach the bottom because if they are allowed to hatch you will meet your maker at the jaws of a dragonfly larva.

For each step you take towards maturity a new hazard is introduced to the pond.

These take the form of jellyfish, spiders, and even radioactive waste.

Savage Pond was reviewed in this magazine over 18 months ago and received a very favourable reception. It



has now been re-released at less than half the price and is therefore a bargain not to be missed.

Carol Barrow

Sound	7
Graphics	7
Playability	8
Value	8
Overall	8

Program: Jack Attac Price: £2.99 Supplier: Bug-Byte, Liberty House, 222 Regent Street, London W1R 7DB. Tel: 01-439 0666

# Stay ahead of the giant

ONCE upon a time there was a young man named Jack who had a beautiful girlfriend called Jill — until the local giant incarcerated her in his castle.

Being a brave sort of chap

Jack decided to enter the castle to attempt a rescue.

The castle takes the form of a 45 screen maze which you must negotiate in order to find the key which will unlock Jill's dungeon.

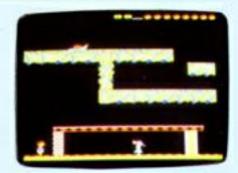
Different areas are sealed off by coloured doors. These are unlocked by coloured keys which are to be found around the castle.

I don't know if the giant is a greengrocer in his spare time but the castle is littered with pieces of fruit. Every one must be collected before you are allowed to free Jill. As soon as you have released your beloved, the giant will awaken. You must therefore escape from the castle within the next two minutes.

The 45 screens do not need to be completed in sequence, and you are free to wander from place to place as you seek the next key.

Each screen is big, colourful and normally patrolled by a nicely detailed bad guy.

There are also secret passages which can take you from one section to another without the need for a key. I found Jack



Attac a well written, fun to play, and sensibly priced program. James Riddell

Sound	7
Graphics	7
Playability	8
Value	-
Overall	8

Program: Terrormolinos
Price: £6.95
Supplier: Melbourne House,
60 High Street, Hampton
Wick, Kingston-uponThames, Surrey KT1 4DB.
Tel: 01-943 3911

# The game in Spain . . .

THIS is the best adventure game I have yet seen from Melbourne House.

The object of the adventure is to go on holiday with your family to Spain, taking 10 photographs while you are there. All the photographs have to be taken in the right

places and it is up to you to find out where they are.

You start at home. A taxi is due soon to take you to the airport and you must search the house for the things you will need in Spain and get your family together before it arrives.

On arrival you check in at your hotel (make sure it is the right one) and change into more suitable attire before visiting the local shops.

An exploration of the nearby beach will lead to a rewarding encounter with a shark.

You should now sample the nightlife, though the red light district has nothing to do with developing your photographs. You will find that three coach trips are laid on so remember to take your camera. A colloquial insult will help you to find the missing passenger at the monastery.

The problem that I get asked most is how do you avoid being killed by the bull?

This is solved by remembering that you do not need to protect your head at the moment and by allowing it to break some crockery.

As is immediately apparent from the title, the adventure is very tongue-in-cheek. Unlike Hampstead, where the humour seemed laboured, Terrormolinos hits the right note every time.

Paul Gardner



Presentation	7
Atmosphere	8
Frustration factor	8
Value	7
Overall	8

Program: Jet Set Willy
Price: £7.95
Supplier: Tynesoft, Addison
Industrial Estate, Blaydon,
Tyne & Wear NE21 4TE
Tel: 091-414 4611

# Life is hard for Willy

MANIC Miner was a ladders and levels game which graced just about every home computer on the market. As with most successful games it was quickly followed by a sequel, in this case Jet Set Willy.

Having escaped from the mine, Miner Willy wasted no time at all in spending his new found wealth. After buying a mansion and yacht he decided to throw a party.

The party is a wild success but the housekeeper is rather upset about the aftermath. Willy is given an ultimatum: No sleep until all of the debris has been cleared.

When you live in a 100 room mansion that is some headache.

With Manic Miner each individual screen had to be completed before starting the next. With Jet Set Willy there are no such constraints – you as Willy can wander from screen to screen at will.

However you will only be

awarded points for collecting the objects from the party.

When you load up the game for the first time you will see that you are provided with eight Willies. This might seem to be very generous but there is a problem.

Should you manoeuvre Willy into a position that will mean certain death, he will die. He will then be reincarnated in the very same position, unless you have lightning reflexes then he will die again, and again, and you will soon be minus several Willies. Once I lost all eight Willies in under three seconds.

On several occasions I entered the bedroom only to



be shown the way out by the irate housekeeper. What I can't understand is that if Willy can afford a 100 bedroom mansion why can't he get decent staff? Carol Barrow

 7
 7
_
 8
y

Program: Ian Botham's Test Match Price: £7.95 Supplier: Tynesoft, Addison Industrial Estate, Blaydon, Tyne & Wear NE21 4TE Tel: 091-414 4611

# Botham plays on

RAIN may stop play on a regular basis at the Oval but it should cause few problems if you're playing lan Botham's Test Match. The armchair enthusiast can now put willow to leather all year round.

The game allows one or two players to compete over 16 overs, 32 overs, or a full two innings test match.

When playing against the computer you are always put in to bat first.

A choice of four strokes is available. They are selected by holding down the appropriate key and pressing the Return key to execute the stroke as the ball approaches.

The timing here is very difficult to judge. Unfortunately no matter what stroke the batsman plays he always performs the same movements.

Once your side has bitten the dust – and that won't take long – you position your fielders before bowling. Players are moved using a combination of four keys and set in position by pressing a fifth. On several occasions I found that this positioning key had to be pressed numerous times before a player was released.

You are provided with a choice of four bowlers each having a different pace or style. Having selected fast, medium, spin, or bouncer, just press the Q key and the bowler will make his run up.

When fielding a ball you first move a cursor to the player you wish to move before you can begin to chase the ball.

Normally by the time you have made your selection the ball has reached the boundary.

An element of humour is provided by a little duck, complete with bat and cap,



which leaves the field with a tear in its eye as your exit for no runs.

The graphics used in the game are quite reasonable, it is just a pity that the game is so awkward to play.

John Revis

Sound	4
Graphics	
Playability	
Value	6
Overall	6



9Classic card & board games



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THE Attributes Trail is a two player game in which you and your opponent score points by matching colours and shapes.

You move from square to square on a grid, trying to keep on the same shape or colour.

The game is educational fun for children aged five and over, and is also a brain teaser for adults.

Young children will only be looking one move ahead, but they will be learning about left, right, up and down, as well as shape and colour.

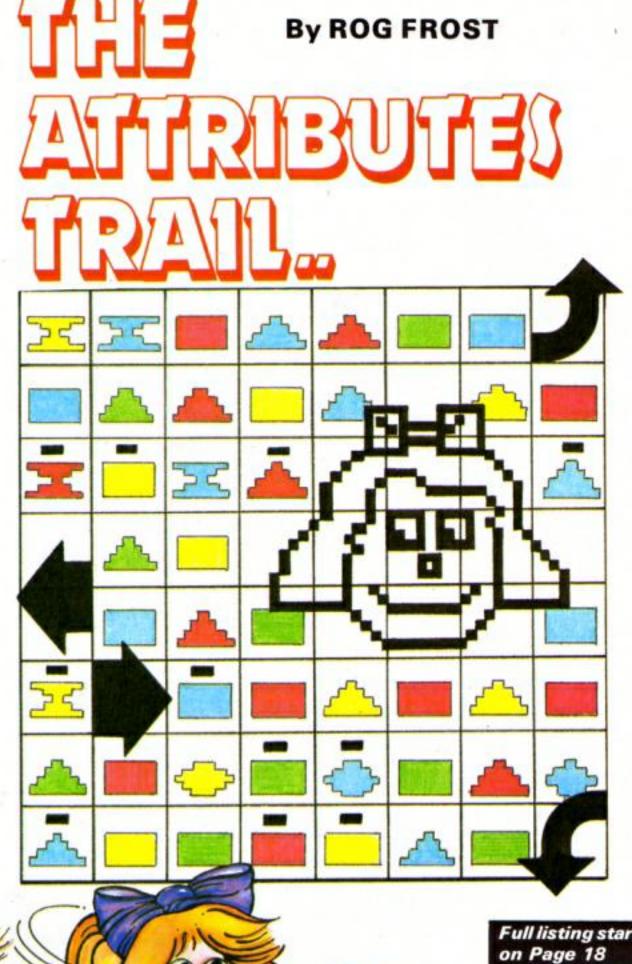
Cannier games players will work out some strategy, but as each square can only be visited once beware of getting blocked in.

You can increase the difficulty of the game either by reducing the time available for each move or by making it illegal to move to a square of the same colour as your opponent's. These options are given in the game.

A feature of the program is the input routine for players' names. Instead of plain INPUT the letters in the name are taken one at a time and amended so that the name appears as a child would write it - first letter is upper case, remaining letters lower case.

The routine also detects spaces and full stops and puts the next letter in upper case.

At the end of the game the faces of the players are drawn with names and scores underneath.



Full listing starts

# **PROCEDURES**

init instruct grid delay

end

Defines characters and variables. Prints instructions.

Sets up the screen. A short pause. Draws the faces at the end.

## VARIABLES

col%(63) shape%(63) name\$(2)

move% direction\$ wait% Colour in each square. Shape in each square. Players' names. Number of goes taken. Player's requested move. Time permitted for each move.

## From Page 17

18 REM Attribute Trail

28 REM By Rog Frost

38 REM (c) Electron User

48 IF PAGE>4E88 GOTO2288

58 MODE6

68 ON ERROR BOTO2148

78 PROCsetup

80 PROCinstruct

98 REPEAT

188 MODE6

118 PROCinit

120 MODE2

138 PROCgrid

148 REPEAT

150 PROCplayerone

168 PROCplayertwo

178 UNTILeove%>39

188 MODES

198 PROCend

200 UNTILO

218 END

228 DEFPROCgrid

238 VDU23;8282;8;8;8;8;

240 FORgridZ=200T01000STE

P188

250 MOVEgrid%, 200: DRAMgri

dz,1000

268 MOVE288,gridX: DRAW188

8,grid%

278 NEXT

288 MOVEB, 188: DRAW1279, 18 8: MOVEB, 128: DRAW1279, 128: MO

VE8,68: DRAW1279,68

298 MOVE8,8: DRAW8,188: MOV E1279,8: DRAW1279,188: MOVE64 8,188: DRAW648,128: MOVE438,1 28: DRAW438,8: MOVE868,128: DR

8,968WA

300 PRINTTAB(1,27); name\$(

1) TAB(13,27); name\$(2)

310 PRINTTAB(7,29) "Score" TAB(7,31) "Turns" TAB(8,8);

328 PRINTTAB(3,29) \*8\*TAB(

15,29) "8"

338 PRINTTAB (3,31) "28" TAB

(15,31) "28"TAB(8,8);

348 VDU5

350 FORcel11=0T063

368 6COL0,col%(cell%):MOV Ecell% MOD 8+186+220,cell%

DIV8+100+250:PRINTCHR\$shape

X(cellX) 378 NEXT

388 GCOLB, 7: MOVEposoneX M

OD 8+100+220,posone% DIV8+1 80+280:PRINT\*\*\*

398 MOVEpostwo% MOD 8\*188 +228,postwo% DIV8\*188+288:P RINT\*\*\*

488 VDU4

418 ENDPROC

428 DEFPROCplayerone

438 VDU5:6COL0,15:MOVEpos oneX MOD 8+180+220,posoneX DIV8+180+280:PRINT\*+\*

448 GCOL8,7:MOVEpostwo% M OD 8\*188+228,postwo% DIV8\*1 88+288:PRINT\*\*\*

458 VDU4

468 COLOUR8: PRINTTAB(1,27 );name\$(1): COLOUR7: PRINTTAB

(13,27);name\$(2)

478 PRINTTAB(3,31) \* "TA B(3,31);21-(aoveX+2)DIV2TAB

(8,8); 488 \*FX15,8

498 direction = INKEY = (wai

t%)

588 aoveZ=aoveZ+1

518 IF(direction\$="U"OR d irection\$="u")AND posone%(5

6 newpostX=posoneX+8

528 IF (direction = "D"OR direction = "d") AND posone1 >7 newpos12=posone1-8

538 IF (direction\$="R"OR direction\$="r") AND posone % MOD 8<>7 newpos1%=posone +1

540 IF (direction\$="L"ORd irection\$="l") AND posone% HOD 8(>0 newpos1%=posone%-1

550 SOUND1,-15,moveX+5,2 560 IF flagX(newpos1X)=1 SOUND1,1,100,50:PROCdelay:E NDPROC

578 IF difficultX=1 AND c olX(newpos1X)=colX(postwoX) SOUND1,1,188,58:PROCdelay: ENDPROC

588 VDU5: GCOL8,8: MOVEposo ne% MOD 8\*188+228, posone% D IV8+188+288: PRINT\*\*\*: GCOL8, 7: MOVEposone% MOD 8\*188+228, posone% DIV8\*188+288: PRINT ; CHR\$229: VDU4

598 flag%(newpos1%)=1 688 scoreone%=scoreone%+1 618 IFcol%(newpos1%)=col% (posone%) scoreone%=scoreon
e%+1

628 IFshapeX(newpos1X)=sh apeX(posoneX) scoreoneX=sco reoneX+1

638 posone%=newpos1%
648 GCOL8,7:VDU5:MOVEposo
ne% MOD 8+188+228,posone% D
IV8+188+288:PRINT\*+\*:VDU4
658 PRINTTAB(3,29)\* \*TA

658 PRINTTAB(3,29)\*
B(3,29);scoreoneX
668 ENDPROC

678 DEFPROCplayertwo

688 VDU5:6COL8,15:MOVEpos twoI MOD 8+188+228,postwoI

DIV8+188+288:PRINT\*\*\*
698 6COL8,7:MOVEposoneX M
OD 8+188+228,posoneX DIV8+1

88+288: PRINT\*+\* 788 VDU4

718 COLOURS:PRINTTAB(13,2 7);name\$(2):COLOUR7:PRINTTA B(1,27);name\$(1)

728 PRINTTAB(15,31) "T AB(15,31);21-(moveZ+2)DIV2T AB(0,0):

738 +FX15.8

748 direction\$=INKEY\$(wai tx)

758 moveX=moveX+1

768 IF(direction\$="u" OR direction\$="U")AND postwo% 56 newpos%=postwo%+8

770 IF(direction\$="d" DR
direction\$="D")AND postwo%>
7 newpos%=postwo%-8

788 IF(direction = "R" OR direction = "r") AND postwo% MOD 8()7 newpos%=postwo%+1

798 IF(direction\$="L" OR direction\$="1")AND postwo% MOD 8<>8 newpos%=postwo%-1

888 SOUND1,-15,eove2+5,2

818 IF flagX(newposX)=1 S OUND1,1,100,58:PROCdelay:EN DPROC

828 IF difficultX=1 AND c olX(newposX)=colX(posoneX) SOUND1,1,188,58:PROCdelay:E NDPROC

830 VDU5:SCOL0,8:MOVEpost
wo% MOD 8\*100+220,postwo% D
IV8\*100+280:PRINT\*\*\*:SCOL0,
7:MOVEpostwo% MOD 8\*100+220,
postwo% DIV8\*100+280:PRINT
:CHR\$229:VDU4

840 flag%(newpos%)=1

858 scoretwoX=scoretwoX+1 868 IFshapeX(newposX)=sha

pel(postwol) scoretwol=scor etwol+1

878 IFcol%(newpos%)=col%(
postwo%) scoretwo%=scoretwo
%+1

888 postwo%=newpos%

898 GCOL8,7:VDU5:MOVEpost wo% MOD 8\*188+228,postwo% D IV8\*188+288:PRINT\*\*\*:VDU4

988 PRINTTAB(15,29)\* "TA B(15,29); scoretwol

918 ENDPROC

928 DEFPROCsetup

930 VDU23,225,255,255,255 ,255,255,255,255

948 VDU23,226,24,24,68,68

,126,126,255,255

950 VDU23,227,24,60,126,2

55,255,126,68,24

968 VDU23,228,255,126,68,

24,24,68,126,255

978 VDU23,229,24,24,8,8,8

980 ENVELOPE1,2,-10,-5,-2

,2,3,4,0,0,0,0,0 990 DIMcol%(63),shape%(63

),flag%(63),name\$(2)

1888 ENDPROC

1010 DEFPROCInit

1828 FORcellX=8T063

1838 col%(cell%)=RND(4):sh ape%(cell%)=224+RND(4):flag

%(cell%)=8

1848 NEXT

1858 posoneX=8:postwoX=63 1868 flagX(posoneX)=1:flag

% (postwo%)=1 1878 scoreone%=8:scoretwo%

=0

1888 moveX=8 1898 newposX=8:newpos1X=8

1188 +FX11,8

1118 +FX4,2

1128 \*KEY12"L"

1138 \*KEY13"R" 1148 \*KEY14"D"

170 \*KC117 U

1150 \*KEY15"U"

1170 DEFPROCinstruct

1188 VDU19.8.4.8.8.8

1198 VDU23;8282;8;8;8;

1200 VDU28,18,3,30,0

1218 PRINT' THE ATTRIBUTES

TRAIL\*

1228 VDU28,1,24,39,4 1238 PRINTTAB(2,14) "Use a name of 7 letters or less." 1248 FORMX=1TO2

1258 PRINTTAB(8,2\*NX^2)\*Pl ayer ";NX;". Please type in your name."'\*Then press RE TURN."'

1268 name\$(NX)=""

1278 REPEAT

1288 get=SET

1298 IF LEN(name\$(NX))=8 A
ND get>98 get=get-32 ELSE I
F LEN(name\$(NX))=8 GOTO1388
1388 IF get=127 THEN VDU12
7:name\$(NX)=LEFT\$(name\$(NX),(LEN(name\$(NX))-1)):60TO12
88

1318 IF (RIGHT\$ (name\$ (NX),1) = "."OR RIGHT\$ (name\$ (NX),1) = "") AND get > 98 get = get - 32 ELSE IF (RIGHT\$ (name\$ (NX),1) = "."OR RIGHT\$ (name\$ (NX),1) = "."OR RIGHT\$ (name\$ (NX),1)

1328 IF LEN(name\$(NX))>8 A
ND get>46AND get(97 get=get
+32

1338 PRINTCHR\$(get);:name\$
(NX)=name\$(NX)+CHR\$(get):UN
TILget=13 OR LEN(name\$(NX))
=8

1348 name\$(NI)=LEFT\$(name\$(NI),LEN(name\$(NI))-1)

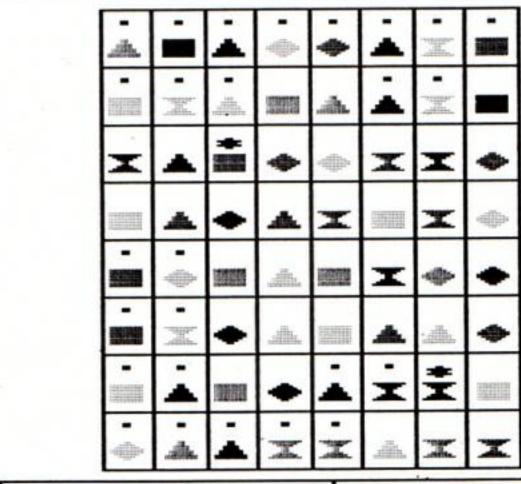
1350 NEXT

1368 PROCcont

1370 PRINT; name \$(1); " star ts with a star at the "bot tom left of the grid." name \$(2); " has a star at the to p right" "of the grid. When it's your turn, " "your nam e and star will flash."

1388 PRINT' Each player takes a turn to move their "star one position up, down, left or "right. This can be done by entering" the first letter of the word or the "arrow keys may be used instead."

1398 PRINT'"The aim of the game is to score as" "many points as possible by tryi ng" "to move to a new squar



Bilbo		Thorin
25	Score	21
7	Turns	8

e with the" "same shape and colour as the square" "you leave."

1488 PROCcont

1418 PRINT' The scores are as follows: ""3...for mo ving to a new square which" "has a symbol of the same shape" "and colour as the one you have left."

1428 PRINT'"2...if you man age to match just the"'"sha pe or the colour."

1438 PRINT'"1...if you mov e to a new square"'"which d oes not match your last one "'"at all."

1448 PROCcont

1450 PRINT"No square on the grid may be visited"'"twice. A marker stays in each square"'"visited."

1468 PRINT'"If you attempt an illegal move, you"'"wil I hear a wobbly noise and I pose" "your turn."

1478 PRINT'"Each player ha s twenty moves in"'"which t o earn as many points as"'" possible."

1488 PRINT' Scores are sho wn below the grid."

1498 PROCcont

1580 PRINT'"You may set the time allowed for each"'m ove. Enter the number of se conds.": INPUTwaitX:waitX=w

1510 IF wait%>5000 wait%=5

1528 IF wait%(588 PRINT'T hat would be rather fast. P lease" "enter at least 5 se conds. ":PROCdelay:CLS:GOTO1 588

1538 PRINT' "You may add to the difficulty of the" "g ame by making it illegal to move" "to a square of the same colour as" "your oppon

ent. Press D if you want""
this option else any other
letter."

1548 +FX282,32

1558 6\$=6ET\$: IF6\$=\*D\* diff icultX=1 ELSEdifficultX=8

1568 PROCcont

1578 ENDPROC

1588 DEFPROCHELAY:TIME=8:R EPEATUNTILTIME>388:ENDPROC

1598 DEFPROCcont

1688 PRINTTAB(1,19) \*Press the space bar to continue.\*

1618 REPEATUNTILGET=32:CLS

1628 ENDPROC

1638 DEFPROCend

1648 \*FX15.8

1658 VDU23;8282;8;8;8;

1668 VDU19,2,4,8,8,8,19,3,

3.0.0.0

1678 PROCcircle (388,688,28 8,3)

## **Attributes Trail listing**

## From Page 19

1688 PROCcircle(988,688,28 8,3) 1698 PROCcircle(288,658,58,2) 1788 PROCcircle(488,658,58,2) 1718 PROCcircle(888,658,58,2) 1728 PROCcircle(1888,658,58,2) 1738 PROCcircle(1888,688,48,1) 1748 PROCcircle(988,688,48,1)

1750 PROCsaile (300)

1760 IF scoreonel=scoretwo

% PROCsaile (900) ELSE PROCs

1778 IF scoreone%>scoretwo

1 PRINTTAB(2,22); name\$(1) TA

B(2,24) "scored" TAB(2,26);sc

oreone% ELSE PRINTTAB(2,22)

:name\$(2)TAB(2,24)"scored"T

AB(2.26):scoretwol 1788 IF scoreone%>scoretwo I PRINTTAB(12,22); name\$(2) T AB(12,24) "scored" TAB(12,26) :scoretwo% ELSE PRINTTAB(12 ,22);name\$(1)TAB(12,24)\*sco red\*TAB(12,26);scoreonel 1798 PRINTTAB (3.29) \*SPACE TO PLAY" 1888 REPEATUNTILGET=32 1818 ENDPROC 1828 DEFPROCcircle(XX,YX,r adl,coll) 1838 VDU29, XX; YX; 1848 GCOL8, colZ 1850 MOVER, rad% 1868 FORangleY=0T0368STEP2 1878 upl=SINRAD(anglel)+ra 1888 across%=COSRAD(angle% ) #radI 1898 MOVER, 8: PLOT85, up%, ac rossi 1988 NEXT

1918 ENDPROC 1928 DEFPROCsaile(XZ) 1938 VDU29, XX; 688; 1948 SCOL8,1 1958 rad%=150 1968 MOVESINRAD (118) +158,C OSRAD (118) +158 1978 FORangleX=118TD258STE P18 1988 upl=SINRAD(angle1)+ra 1998 acrossZ=COSRAD(angleZ 2000 DRAWupI,acrossI 2010 NEXT 2020 ENDPROC 2838 DEFPROCsad 2848 VDU29, 988; 488; 2050 GCOL0.8 2868 rad%=158 2078 MOVESINRAD (300) +150,C OSRAD (388) +158 2888 FORangleX=388T0428STE P18 2898 upl=SINRAD(anglel)+ra

2188 across%=COSRAD(angle% ) #rad% 2118 DRAWupl, acrossl 2128 NEXT 2138 ENDPROC 2148 MODE6 2150 VDU19,8,4;0; 2160 REPORT: PRINT at line ": ERL 2170 +FX12 2188 +FX4.8 2198 END 2288 REM downloader 2218 \*KEY8 \*T. | NDZ=PAGE-&E 88: FORIX=PAGE TO TOP STEP4: !(IZ-DX)=!IZ:NEXT:!(TOP-DZ) =&FF8D: PAGE=&E88: MOLD: MRUN! 2228 +FX138,8,128

This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 53.

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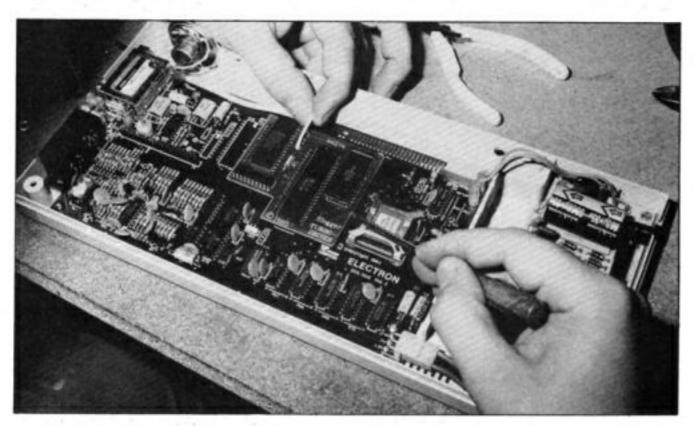
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Product: Elk Turbo Driver Price: £42 (fitted) £29.95 (kit) Supplier: Slogger, 107 Richmond Road, Gillingham, Kent. Tel: 0634 52303

THE Electron has acquired an unfortunate reputation as being a slow micro, but this actually isn't so. For instance it's much faster than its competitor, the Sinclair Spectrum.

This misconception has arisen through living in the shadow of its big brother, the BBC Micro. Any home computer compared with this will seem slower.

This won't placate Electron users though – they want their machine to be every bit as good as the BBC Micro. Now Slogger has come to the rescue and you can give your Electron a big boost in speed with an Elk Turbo-Driver.

The Turbo-Driver is a small board which fits inside the Electron. Apart from a switch on the side of the case

# Putting Electron into turbo-drive

there's no indication that it's there. Flick the switch up and you're in turbo mode, flick it down and you're back to normal.

The board plugs into the 6502 processor and Basic sockets on the main circuit board. It's quite easy to fit to very early Electrons since both chips are simply plugged into their sockets.

Most Electrons however have the chips soldered in and getting them out isn't too easy. Send your machine to Slogger and they will fit the board and return it within seven days quite an impressive service.

So how good is the Turbo-Driver? In Table I you'll see the results of five speed tests when run on a standard

Test	Standard Electron	Turbo Electron	Micro
1	16.42	11.06	10.05
2	41.49	11.06	10.05
3	11.73	8.23	7.37
4	29.35	9.31	7.38
5	22.85	7.73	4.9

Table I: Results of the speed tests in seconds

# ROLAND WADDILOVE looks at the exciting potential of Slogger's Elk Turbo-Driver

Electron, Turbo Electron and BBC Micro.

Test 1 is a simple maths program calculating SIN, COS and TAN. The BBC Micro comes out on top as you'd expect, but the Turbo is a very close second with the standard Electron taking half as long again, so there's a significant increase in speed.

Test 2 is the same as Test 1, the only difference being that Test 1 was run in Mode 6 and Test 2 in Mode 1.

The results clearly show a drastic reduction in the performance of the standard Electron. It ran almost three times slower than the BBC Micro and Turbo, which were unaffected by the mode change.

Tests 3 and 4 are again identical, except that Test 3 runs in Mode 6 and Test 4 in Mode 1. An array is dimensioned and filled with a value.

Notice that the BBC Micro is again quickest, with the Turbo close behind, and that there's little difference between Mode 6 and 1. The standard Electron is only slightly slower in Mode 6, but again it's three times slower in Mode 1.

Test 5 is a graphics program running in Mode 2. The BBC Micro easily wins with the Turbo not far behind. The standard Electron is three times slower, as before.

These simple tests clearly show that a BBC Micro is still slightly faster than a Turbo Electron, although you probably won't notice the difference.

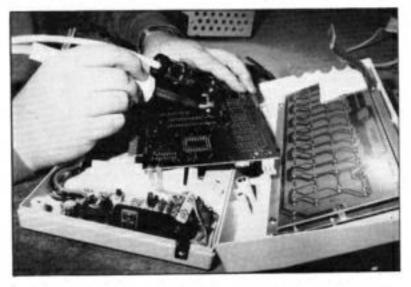
The speed increase over a standard Electron varies depending on what it is doing and in which mode it is running. You'll see the biggest difference in Modes 0 to 3,

Benchmarks are all well and good, but they don't tell the whole story. What is the Turbo like in normal use? A common question we get asked is: "If I buy the Slogger Turbo will I be able to run all BBC software as long as it doesn't use Mode 7?" The answer to this is definitely no.

All the Turbo does is to speed up the Electron nothing more, nothing less. If a game doesn't run on a standard Electron it won't run on a Turbo Electron either.

If a BBC game crashes after running for one minute on a standard Electron it will crash after 20 seconds on a Turbo Electron because it's running three times faster.

However, much Electron software is improved and given new life by the boost in speed supplied by the Turbo. It puts extra zip into the cars in Frogger, the aliens are meaner in Space Invaders and the



ghosts in Pac Man seem jet propelled.

Some games are simply too fast now. Alligator's Blagger and Tynesoft's Mousetrap are unplayable. This is why there's a switch on the side of the Electron to set it back to normal speed.

Aardvark's Frak! and one or two other games still run at the same speed and the Turbo makes no difference at all.

Some BBC software does work on the standard Electron, but the games run so slowly they aren't much fun at all. For instance Ghouls of Azzod, Morris Minor and USS Endeavour are three superb games from recent issues of The Micro User that all run on the Electron.

However they're so slow I can't imagine anyone wanting to play them. All these games run at their normal speed on a Turbo Electron and are great fun to play.

So it's fair to say that the Turbo instantly increases the amount of software available for the Electron, though it doesn't turn your Electron into a BBC Micro.

To sum up, the Turbo-Driver increases the speed of the Electron by up to 300 per cent depending on what it is doing. Much Electron software benefits by the increase in speed and the Turbo can be switched off for the rest. BBC Micro software which runs but is unplayable because of its slow speed now runs at the proper speed.

Having used a Turbo Electron I can't bear the thought of going back to my old slow version. This upgrade should have been standard on all Electrons. I'd like to know why Acorn didn't think of this when it was designing the original.

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NOW that we've got the hang of creating and using our own Basic keywords, let's round off this series by implementing the powerful WHILE . . . WEND facility that BBC Basic lacks.

You will probably be familiar with FOR . . . NEXT and REPEAT . . . UNTIL loop structures, having used them several times in most of your programs.

But have you ever felt that neither FOR ... NEXT nor REPEAT... UNTIL were quite what you wanted for a particular piece of code?

Sometimes you need a little extra. To see why, let's have a quick look at these two structures.

FOR... NEXT is a loop that will execute a fixed number of times. For example, the following program will loop exactly 100 times:

18 FOR X=1 TO 188 28 PRINT X 38 NEXT X 48 END

This is all very well unless you want to be able to break out of the loop for any reason. Perhaps you want the user to have the option of pressing the spacebar to stop. You could allow for this in the following way but it is sloppy programming:

18 FOR X=1 TO 188
28 PRINT X
38 IF INKEY\$(8)=" "
THEN X=188
48 NEXT X
58 END

Obviously the way we get round this on the BBC Micro is to use a REPEAT...UNTIL loop, as in the following:

18 X=8
28 REPEAT X=X+1
38 PRINT X
48 UNTIL X=188 OR
INKEY\$(8)=" "
58 END

Yet there is still a limitation here. Supposing you hold

# Now pay attention WHILE we WEND our way towards a most useful facility

# By ROBIN NIXON

the spacebar down right from the start of program execution. No matter what we do X will still reach a value of 1 which will be printed out.

Admittedly you would have to have fast reflexes to hit the spacebar immediately after running the program, but this is only an example. Anyway, how could we stop this happening?

This is where WHILE . . . WEND comes into its own. Have a look at this program:

18 X=8
28 WHILE X(188 AND
INKEY\$(8)()" "
38 X=X+1
48 PRINT X
58 WEND
68 END

The difference between this and a REPEAT . . . UNTIL loop is that the condition is checked before the instructions inside the loop are executed rather than after.

So if the condition after the WHILE in line 20 is true the instructions inside the loop will be executed, and if the condition is false program execution will jump to the next WEND.

In many cases you want a number of things to happen when a certain condition is true. In Fortran you would use IF and END IF. This is similar to Basic's IF, except that if the condition following the IF is true all instructions following it are executed until an END IF is encountered.

So you can see that WHILE . . . WEND can be used as a multi-line IF, for example:

18 X=8
28 Y=188
38 Z=1888
48 WHILE X<188 AND Y>58
AND Z<1288
58 X=X+1
68 Y=Y-1
78 Z=Z+2
88 PRINT X,Y,Z
98 WEND
188 END

Lines 50-80 could have been made into a multi-statement line, but I think it is easier to follow a program which has as few multi-statement lines as possible.

You might argue that you could use the following structure putting the statements to be executed in PROCb, as below:

#### IF a THEN PROCE

You would be right, but then, that would be your personal choice. If I were debugging a program with a large number of procedures in it I would have to keep going backwards and forwards to follow the flow of the program. Using WHILE . . . WEND the program flow is kept up.

I am not saying that you could or should replace all procedures with WHILE . . . WEND as, for example, you would not have local variables or be able to pass parameters.

But careful use of WHILE ... WEND can make programs easier to write and to follow. The actual decision whether to call a separate procedure or simply code through is more a matter of art than science.

To use WHILE... WEND in your programs type in the listing of that name and then save it. When you run it it assembles the object code at &BOO which is then saved to tape or disc as a file called WW. To use this in future type:

#### \*RUN WW

By the way, with this utility you can't have nested WHILE . . . WEND loops. But to make up for this if you use WHILE . . . WEND in a program and press Escape you can go back to the last WHILE statement by simply typing WEND.

Thus you have the added bonus of something similar to CONT (or continue) which the BBC Micro does not have.

Now to how it works. Lines 100 to 1490 will be familiar from my last article. They trap the Break (BRK) vector and check whether one of our new keywords has caused the error.

Lines 1530 to 1590 contain the new keyword table which holds the keywords and action addresses of WHILE and WEND.

Lines 1630 to 1810 store the present position of PTRA when a WHILE is encountered. This is to enable us to continue execution at this position at a later point.

Lines 1850 to 1960 use a ROM routine – the one used by EVAL – to test the condition following the WHILE.

If it is true execution jumps to true.

If the condition is not true lines 2000 to 2130 look for a matching WEND.

When it has been found, the location following it is stored so that program execution is made to continue from there.

If the condition following the WHILE was true lines 2170 to 2230 set PTRA to the start of the lines between the WHILE and WEND, which must now be interpreted.

Thereafter whenever a WEND is encountered lines 2270 to 2430 force execution to jump to the condition following the last WHILE and evaluate it — we've already stored this in lines 1630 to 1810. Thus the process con-

tinues, jumping back to test the conditions following each WHILE whenever a WEND is found, until finally that condition is not true, when we drop out of the loop.

This is the last in the present series. I hope you have found it useful and look forward to seeing any extra keywords and routines you come up with.

188 REM ***********************************	548 \	988 \	1428 ADC #1
18 REM # #	550 .main	998 .comploop	1438 STA &82
128 REM + WHILEWEND +	568 \	1000 \	1448 LDA &83
38 REM + +	578 PHP	1818 LDY #8	1450 ADC #0
148 REM + By Robin +	588 PHA	1828 \	1468 STA &83
158 REM + Nixon +	598 TYA	1838 .comploop1	1478 LDY #8
168 REM + +	688 PHA	1848 \	1480 LDA (&82),Y
178 REM + (c) Electron +	618 TXA	1858 LDA (&82),Y	1498 RTS
188 REM # User #	628 PHA	1868 BEQ found	1588 \
198 REM + +	638 LDY #8	1878 CMP #58	1510 .keytable
288 REM ***********************************	648 LDA (&FD),Y	1888 BEQ notcommand	1528 \
218 REM	658 CMP #4	1898 CMP (&88),Y	1538 EQUS "WHILE"
228 MODE 6	668 BEQ checkcommand	1100 BNE next	1548 EQUB 8
238 oswrch=&FFEE	678 \	1118 INY	1558 EQUW while
248 osbyte=&FFF4	688 .notcommand	1128 JMP comploop1	1568 ERUS "WEND"
258 checkend=&9857	698 \	1138 \	1578 EQUB 8
268 continue=48898	788 PLA	1148 .next	1588 EQUW wend
278 evalexpr=49B29	718 TAX	1158 \	1598 EQUB 58
288 FOR PASS=8 TO 3 STEP3	728 PLA	1168 JSR incmatch	1688 \
298 PX=4888	738 TAY	1178 BNE next	1618 .while
300 [	748 PLA	1188 JSR inceatch	1628 \
318 OPT PASS	750 PLP	1198 JSR incmatch	1638 LDX #1
328 \	768 JMP (&78)	1200 JSR inceatch	1648 STX &86
338 .start	778 \	1218 JMP comploop	1650 DEX
348 \	780 .checkcommand	1228 \	1668 \
358 LDA 4282	798 \	1238 .found	1670 .incwhile
368 LDX 4283	888 LDA &A	1248 \	1688 \
378 CMP #main MOD &188	818 CLC	1258 STY &86	1698 JSR get
388 BNE changebrkvector	828 ADC &B	1268 INY	1788 INX
398 CPX feain DIV &188	838 STA &88	1278 LDA (&82),Y	1718 CPX #4
400 BEQ alreadychanged	848 LDA &C	1288 STA 484	1720 BNE incwhile
418 \	858 ADC #8	1298 INY	1738 LDA &A
428 .changebrkvector	868 STA &81	1388 LDA (&82),Y	1748 STA &18
438 \	878 SEC	1318 STA 485	1750 STA &8D
448 STA &78	888 LDA 488	1328 LDA #(quit-1) DIV&188	1768 LDA &B
458 STX &71	898 SBC #1	1338 PHA	1778 STA &19
468 LDA #main MOD &188	988 STA 488	1348 LDA #(quit-1) MOD&188	1780 STA &BE
478 STA 4282	918 LDA &81	1350 PHA	1798 LDA &C
488 LDA \$main DIV \$188	928 SBC #8	1368 JMP (&84)	1888 STA &1A
498 STA 4283	938 STA 481	1378 \	1818 STA &8F
500 \	948 LDA #keytable MOD&100	1388 .incmatch	1828 \
TO CONTRACT TO THE PROPERTY OF	958 STA 482	1398 \	1838 .while1
518 .alreadychanged 528 \	968 LDA #keytable DIV&188	1488 LDA &82	
538 RTS	978 STA 483	1418 CLC	

# **Extra Commands listing**

From Page 27	2000 BNE findwend 2000 JSR get	2348 INX 2358 CPX #3	2688 DEC &86 2618 LDA &86
1848 \	2188 CMP #ASC*D*	2368 BNE incwend	2628 CLC
1858 JSR evalexpr	2118 BNE findwend	. 2378 LDA 48D	2638 ADC &A
1868 LDA &2A	2128 INC &A	2388 STA &1B	2648 STA &A
1878 BNE true	2138 RTS	2398 LDA &8E	2658 JSR checkend
1880 LDA &1B	2148 \	2488 STA &19	2668 PLA
1898 CLC	2150 .true	2418 LDA &8F	2678 PLA
1988 ADC &19	2168 \	2428 STA &1A	2688 PLA
1918 STA &B	2178 LDA &1B	2430 JMP while!	2698 PLA
1928 LDA &1A	2188 STA &A	2448 \	2788 PLA
1938 ADC #8	2198 LDA &19	2458 .get	2718 PLA
1948 STA &C	2288 STA &B	2468 \	2728 PLA
1950 LDA #0	2218 LDA &1A	2478 LDA &B	2738 PLA
1968 STA &A	2228 STA &C	2488 CLC	2748 PLA
1978 \	2238 RTS	2498 ADC #1	2758 JMP continue
1988 .findwend	2248 \	2588 STA &B	2768 1
1998 \	2250 .wend	2518 LDA &C	2778 NEXT
2000 JSR get	2268 \	2528 ADC #8	2788 OSCLI ("+SAVE WW "+ST
2018 CMP #ASC"W"	2278 LDX #1	2538 STA &C	R\$"start+" "+STR\$"P%)
2020 BNE findwend	2288 STX &86	2548 LDY #8	
2030 JSR get	2298 DEX	2558 LDA (&B),Y	
2848 CMP #ASC"E"	2388 \	2568 RTS	This listing is included in
2858 BNE findwend	2318 .incwend	2578 \	this month's cassette
2060 JSR get	2320 \	2580 .quit	tape offer. See order
2878 CMP #ASC"N"	2338 JSR get	2590 \	form on Page 53.

# **C&FASSOCIATES**

	В	ARGAIN PRICE ELECTRO	N SO	FTWAR	E		
	Our			Our			Ou
Title RRP	PRICE	Title	RRP	PRICE	Title	RRP	PRICE
Commando 9.95	7.50	Football Manager	8.95	6.95	Thai Boxing	5.95	4.95
Citadel 9.95	7.50	Southern Belle		6.50	Bug Eyes 2	7.95	6.50
xploding Fist 9.95	7.50	Frak	7.90	6.50	Questprobe	7.95	6.50
ie Ar Kung Fu 8.95	6.95	Caveman Capers	7.95	6.50	Micro Olympics	5.95	4.95
O Computer Hits 2 9.95	7.50	lan Botham Test		6.50	Mineshaft	6.95	5.95
et Set Willy 7.95	6.50	Steve Davis Snooker		6.95	Zalaga	6.95	5.95
Nouse Trap 7.95	6.50	Boffin		7.25	Star Drifter	3.95	3.75
lick Hanson 9.95	7.95	Combat Lynx		6.75	Twin Kingdom Val	ley	2.95
roject Thesius 9.95	7.95	Blockbusters	7.95	6.50	Golf		2.95
Repton 9.95	7.50	Blockbuster Gold Run	9.95	7.50	Ghouls		2.95
lepton 2 9.95	7.50	Treasure Hunt	9.95	7.50	Escape Moonbase	Alpha	2.95
hantom Combat 9.95	7.50	Bullseye		6.95	Jet Power Jack		2.95
trike Force Harrier 9.95	7.50	Crack It Towers		7.50	Croaker		2.95
Vinter Olympics 7.95	6.50	Wheel of Fortune	8.95	6.95	Cybertron Mission		2.95
each Head 8.95	6.95	Quest/Holy Grail		5.95	Electron Invaders		2.95
ump Jet 9.95	7.50	Castle Frankenstein	6.95	5.95	Danger UXB		2.95
empest 9.95	7.50	Kingdom of Klein		5.95	Rubble Trouble		2.95
arate Combat 8.95	6.95	Aces High		7.50	Gauntlet		2.95
rain Mania 7.95	6.50	Robin of Sherwood	7.95	6.50	Bandits at 3 O'Cloc	3K	2.95
he Quill	14.95	Flight Path 737		4.95	Killer Gorilla	***************************************	2.95
eath Star 9.95	7.50	Dynabyte Collection		6.50	Stock Car		
		Chess		6.50	Galactic Command		
ddie Kidd 7.95	6.50	Chip Buster		5.95	Castle Assault		2.25
rian Jacks 7.95	6.50				Astro Plumber		
eoff Capes 8.95	6.95	Overdrive		6.50	Diamond Mine 2		
tairway to Hell 12.95	10.95	Webwar		4.50	Arabian Nights		
rders normally despatched by First Class I	Post on day o		VS. Al	I prices in	clude VAT and P&P (	Overseas orders	edd £1)
		Title		Co	ost Make	PO/Cheques paya	ble to:
Name		_				& F ASSOCIAT	
Address		_			•	and send to:	
				_	C	& F ASSOCIAT	ES
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Carlo						THE WHAT A	
					BID	EFORD EX39 3	DE

SNAP Dragon, a card game based on that old favourite Snap, is full of fun and excitement for youngsters.

The cards are placed one by one on the table. When the top two cards match hit your key before your opponent can press his.

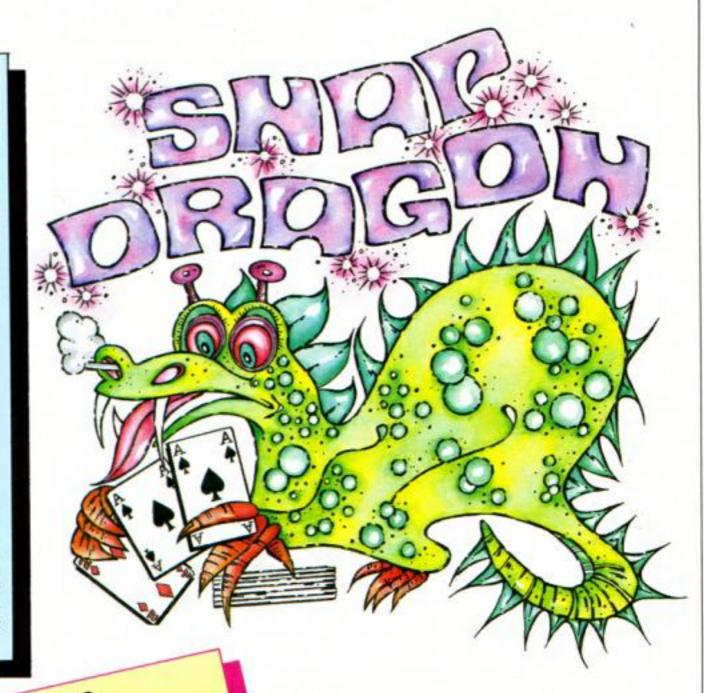
If you beat him the door to your pet dragon's cave is raised a little. If you're not quick enough your opponent gains the advantage instead.

After winning several times the door will be high enough for one of the dragons to emerge. He'll race out and destroy the opposing player.

Are your reactions fast enough to avoid the fiery fate that awaits you?

The keys are Z for player 1 and / for player 2.

The program is fairly long for a Mode 1 game, so leave out all unnecessary spaces when entering the listing or you'll run out of memory. The space following the line number isn't needed so miss it out.



# MAIN VARIABLES

Player 1's lift coordinates. X1%,Y1%

coordinates for card Player 2's lift coordinates. Graphics window

background, colour. X2%, Y2% X%, Y% Court card colours.

Card value. Card suit. SUIT

Dragon's cave coordinates. Card counter. da% D1%,D2%



# By PHILIP ORD and KEITH OWENS

# **PROCEDURES**

setup chars

Inputs players' names and sets up screen. Defines characters and deletes flashing

init select\_card

Sets initial values for all variables used. Uses information from PROCdata to select card and suit. Also defines correct colours.

shuffle key snap1

Shuffles the deck after every 52 cards. Tests for keypress and acts accordingly. If keypress is valid, moves lift of player 1 and enlarges left hand cave entrance.

snap2

Moves lift of player 2 and enlarges right hand cave entrance.

invalid

If cards do not match when key is pressed a warning message is printed.

display win

Creates random colour and sound display. Congratulates winner and offers a new

Generates a random number between 1 and 52 inclusive to produce from the data statements, a different card and suit value.

> Full listing starts on Page 30

## From Page 29

18 REM Snap Dragon

28 REM By P.Ord/K.Owens

30 REM (c) Electron User

48 IF PAGE>&E88 GOTO1418

50 DIM NI (52) , C (52) , SUIT

(52): #FX16

78 CLS: IF W\$="Y"PROCinst :CLS: VDU20

88 ZX=0:PROCdragon:VDU5: MOVE160,852:VDU224,225,226, 8,11,227:MOVE960,852:VDU11, 228.8.10.229,230,231

98 PROCchars: N=8

100 PROCinit:PROCdata:PRO Cset up:60T0230

118 DEF PROCset\_up

128 MOVE54,256: DRAW54,818 : DRAW1223,818: DRAW1223,256: DRAW54,256: MOVE18,22: DRAW18 ,256: DRAW1278,256: DRAW1278, 22: DRAW18,22: MOVE28,32: DRAW 28,246: DRAW1268,246: DRAW126 8,32: DRAW28,32: MOVE395,812: DRAW395,898: DRAW826,898: DRAW826,812

138 VDU19,2,2;8;:VDU24,48 8;817;816;888;:6COL8,138:CL

148 X=432:Y=856:FOR I=1 T 0 18:X=X+1:Y=Y+1:NOVEX,Y:GC 0L0,0:PRINT\*SNAP-DRAGON\*:NE XT:MOVEX,Y:GCOL0,3:PRINT\*SN AP-DRAGON\*

150 VDU4: VDU28,1,29,38,25 :COLOUR128: CLS: VDU5: VDU24,6 4;264;1213;800;:6COL0,130: C L6

160 IF N=0 MOVE96,600:CL6 :VDU7:INPUT\*WHAT IS YOUR NA ME PLAYER 1\*N1\$:MOVE96,500: VDU7:INPUT\*WHAT IS YOUR NAM E PLAYER 2\*M2\$:CL6

178 GCOL0,8:MOVE166,358:D RAW166,678:MOVE123,358:DRAW 123,678:MOVE1888,358:DRAW18 88,678:MOVE1831,358:DRAW113 1,678:MOVE185,678:DRAW183,6 78:MOVE1870,678:DRAW1148,67

180 MOVE144,670: DRAW144,3 82: MOVE1109,670: DRAW1109,38 2: MOVEX17, Y17: VDU18, 0,1,228 : MOVEX27, Y27: VDU228

198 AX=1181-(LEN(N2\$)+32) 288 GCOL8,8:MOVE96,735:PR INT;N1\$:MOVEAX,735:PRINT;N2

218 VDU24,115;286;179;346 ;:6COL8,131:CL8:VDU24,1875; 286;1139;346;:CL6

228 ENDPROC

238 VDU4:CLS:VDU7:PRINTTA B(1,2)\*PRESS THE SPACEBAR T D START THE DEAL\*:REPEAT UN TIL GET=32:CLS

248 PROCprint:PROCselect\_ card:PROCcard:PROCkey:80T02 48

250 DEFPROCCHars

268 VDU23,224,54,127,127, 127,62,28,8,8,23,225,8,28,2 8,187,127,187,8,28,23,226,8 ,28,62,127,62,28,8,8,23,227 ,8,28,62,127,127,127,28,62

288 VDU23,232,68,255,63,2 55,252,128,64,192,23,233,64 ,223,192,111,56,56,16,16,23 ,234,1,243,6,252,24,216,8,1 36,23,235,32,34,39,32,32,68 ,62,8

298 VDU23,236,132,36,116, 4,4,28,68,8,23,237,16,32,64, ,255,64,32,16,8,23,238,8,4, 2,255,2,4,8,8,23,239,16,19, 48,47,32,59,196,223

300 VDU23,240,31,28,159,2 25,7,188,65,241,23,241,12,1 2,51,51,204,204,51,51,23,24 2,204,204,51,51,204,204,48, 48,23,243, 143,130,189,224, 135,232,249,56

318 VDU23,244,251,35,228, 4,246,12,288,8,23,245,8,24, 16,18,23,16,63,127,23,246,1 36,148,132,36,116,4,254,255,23,247,8,68,56,32,32,46,36,33

320 VDU23,248,8,124,60,4, 4,228,68,4,23,249,17,16,27, 24,63,96,207,128,23,250,8,8, 156,28,246,3,251,2,23,251, 3,2,14,63,255,254,254,60

338 VDU23,252,98,98,126,2 4,24,68,36,36,23,253,255,12



7,32,46,36,33,49,17,23,1,8;

348 ENDPROC

350 DEFPROCinit

368 X1X=128: X2X=1893: Y1X= 382: Y2X=382: daX=8: D1X=286: D 2X=286

380 ENVELOPE5,1,1,-8,8,10 ,5,-11,126,0,0,-126,126,126 390 ENDPROC

488 DEFPROCselect\_card

418 daX=daX+1:IF daX>52 P ROCshuffle:daX=8:PROCdata:6 DTD248

428 C=C(NX(daX)):SUIT=SUI T(NX(daX)):suit\$=CHR\$(SUIT+ 223)

430 IFSUIT=10RSUIT=3colou r=1:6C=8ELSEIFSUIT=20RSUIT= 4colour=8:6C=1

448 XX=448+(RND(28)+18):Y X=688-(RND(28)+18):VDU5:6CO L0,colour

458 VDU24, XX; YX-197; XX+16 8; YX+18; : GCOL8, 131: CLG: GCOL 8,8: MOVEXX, YX+18: DRAWXX+168 , YX+18: DRAWXX+168, YX-197: DR AMXX, YX-197: DRAWXX, YX+18: 6C OL8, colour

468 ENDPROC

470 DEF PROCshuffle

488 VDU7: VDU24, 455; 298; 85 8; 695; : GCOL0, 138: CLG: VDU4: P RINTTAB(2,2) "HANG ON WHILE I SHUFFLE THE CARDS": FOR D= 1 TO 1000: NEXT: SOUND0, 3, 200 , 40: SOUND0, 0, 0, 10: SOUND0, 3, 200, 40: FOR D=1 TO 2500: NEXT : CLS: VDU5

498 ENDPROC

500 DEF PROCKEY

518 VDU24,64;328;1213;888 ::\*FX21

528 W\$=INKEY\$(58+RND(188)

538 IF W\$="Z" N\$=N1\$:PROC snap1:IF Y1%>658 PROCdragon :time=688:PROCdisplay:PROCw in

548 IF Ws="/" Ns=N2\$:PROC snap2:IF Y2%>658 PROCdragon :time=688:PROCdisplay:PROCw in

558 IF W\$="" AND C(NX(daX))=C(NX(daX-1)) THEN VDU4:C LS:SOUND1,2,25,25:A\$="PAY A TTENTION "+N1\$+" AND "+N2\$: PRINTTAB(19-(LENA\$/2),1);A\$ ;TAB(6,3)"YOU'VE JUST MISSE D A PAIR":FOR D=1 TO 3888:N EXT:CLS:PROCprint

568 ENDPROC

570 DEF PROCsnap1 580 IF C(NX(daX))(>C(NX(d a%-1)) THEN PROCinvalid: END PROC 598 VDU4: CLS: PRINTTAB (16, 2) "SNAP!!": VDU5 688 SOUND1,4,288,48:time= 288: PROCdisplay: VDU4: CLS: VD 618 GCOL8, 1: MOVEX17, Y17+3 2: VDU228: GCOL@, 2: MOVEX17, Y1 1: VDU228: Y11=Y11+32: MOVE144 .678:6COL8,8:DRAWX1X+16,Y1Z : MOVE144, 358: DRAWX1X+16, Y1% 628 D11=D11+5: VDU24,128; 2 86;169;D1%;:GCDL@,128;CLG 638 ENDPROC 648 DEF PROCEMAD2 650 IF C(NX(daX)) (>C(NX(d aZ-1)) THEN PROCinvalid: END PROC 668 VDU4: CLS: PRINTTAB (16. 2) "SNAP!!": VDU5 678 SOUND1,4,288,48:time= 200: PROCdisplay: VDU4: CLS: VD U5 688 SCOL8,1: MOVEX2X, Y2X+3 2: VDU228: GCOL0, 2: MOVEX2X, Y2 1: VDU228: Y21=Y21+32: MOVE110 9,678: GCOLE, 8: DRAWX2X+16, Y2 %: MOVE1189, 352: DRAWX2X+16, Y 698 D2%=D2%+5: VDU24, 1888; 286; 1129; D2%; : 6COL#, 128: CL6 788 ENDPROC 718 DEF PROCinvalid 728 SOUND1,2,18,48 730 VDU4: CLS: B\$= "YOU NEE D AN EYE TEST "+N\$: PRINTTAB (5,1) "THE LAST 2 CARDS DON' T MATCH TAB (19-(LENB\$/2),3) :B\$:FORD=1 TO 2000:NEXT:CLS :PROCprint 748 ENDPROC 758 DEF PROCdisplay 768 TIME=0:REPEAT: VDU19,R ND(3),RND(14):8::SOUND1,-15 ,RND(200),1:UNTIL TIME>time : VDU28, 19, 2, 2; 8; 778 FOR D=1 TO 1888: NEXT 788 ENDPROC 798 DEF PROCwin 888 VDU4: CLS: PRINTTAB (11, 1) "WELL DONE "; N\$; TAB(9,3)" ANOTHER SAME Y or N?" 818 WS=GETS: IF WS()"Y" AN

D W\$(>"N" GOTO 818

828 IF W\$="Y" RUN ELSE CL S: END 838 ENDPROC 848 DEFPROCdata 850 FORIX=1T052: NX(IX)=IX :NEXT:FORIX=52T02STEP-1:CX= RND(IX): TX=NX(CX): NX(CX)=NX (IX):NX(IX)=TX:NEXTIX 840 RESTORE 878 FORI=1T052 888 READC(I), SUIT(I) 898 NEXT 900 ENDPROC 918 DATA1,1,11,1,2,1,11,2 ,12,2,13,2,3,2,12,3,13,4,2, 3,4,2,1,4,3,4,12,1,3,1,1,2, 2,2,13,1,12,2,2,3,13,3,11,3 ,13,4,3,3,12,4,11,4 928 DATA 13,1,11,1,4,1,12 ,1,11,3,1,3,3,2,13,3,1,3,2, 4,4,3,3,4,2,4,2,1,1,1,1,11,2, 3,1,1,2,2,2,13,2,12,3,11,4, 1,4,3,3,12,4,4,4 930 DEF PROCprint 948 VDU4: PRINTTAB (5,2) "MA TCH OUT FOR THE NEXT PAIR!" : VDU5: ENDPROC 950 DEFPROCcard 960 GCOL8,0: MOVEXX, YX+10: DRAWXX+168, YX+18: DRAWXX+168 .YX-197: DRAWXX, YX-197: DRAWX 1,YX+18:6COL8,colour 978 SOUND&11,-15,RND(200) .1 988 IF C=1 GOSUB 1888 ELS E IF C=2 GOSUB 1010 ELSE IF C=3 60SUB 1020 ELSE IF C=4 60SUB 1838 ELSE IF C=11 60 SUB 1848 ELSE IF C=12 SOSUB 1858 ELSE IF C=1380SUB 186 998 ENDPROC 1888 MOVEXX+128, YX-155: VDU 65: PROC1: MOVEXX+5, YX: VDU65: RETURN 1818 PROCC: PROC2: RETURN 1020 PROCc:PROC2:PROC1:RET 1838 PROCc: PROC3: RETURN 1848 PROCJ: RETURN 1850 PROCQ: RETURN 1868 PROCK: RETURN 1878 DEF PROCC 1888 MOVEXX+5.YX: VDU48+C: M DVEXX+123, YX-160: VDU48+C: EN DPROC 1898 DEF PROC1

1100 MOVEXX+64, YX-80: PRINT

suit\$: ENDPROC 1110 DEF PROC2 1128 MOVEXX+64, YX-28: PRINT suit\$: MOVEXX+64, YX-132: PRIN Tsuit\$: ENDPROC 1130 DEF PROC3 1148 MOVEXX+28, YX-28: PRINT suit\$: MOVEXX+28, YX-132: PRIN Tsuit\$: MOVEXX+98, YX-28: PRIN Tsuit\$: MOVEXX+98, YX-132: PRI NTsuit\$: ENDPROC 1150 DEF PROCJ 1168 MOVEXX+1, YX: VDU74: MOV EXX+131, YX-160: VDU74 1178 MOVEXX+65, YX-14: VDU18 .0,6C,253,231,8,8,10,239,24 0,8,8,8,10,18,0,2,241,18,0, 60,241,8,242,18,8,2,242,8,8 .8.18.18.0.6C.243.244.8.8.1 8.245,246: PROCdraw: ENDPROC 1180 DEF PROCO 1198 MOVEXX+1,YX:VDU81:MOV EXX+131, YX-168: VDU81 1200 MOVEXX+65, YX-14: VDU18 ,8,6C,247,248,8,8,18,249,25 8,8,8,8,18,18,8,2,241,18,8, 60,241,8,242,18,8,2,242,8,8 ,8,18,18,8,6C,233,234,8,8,1 8,235,236: PROCdraw: ENDPROC 1218 DEF PROCK 1228 MOVEXX+1,YX:VDU75:MOV EXX+131, YX-168: VDU75: 60T011 78 1230 DEFPROCdraw 1248 MOVEXX+32, YX-14: 6COL® .8: DRAWXX+138, YX-14: DRAWXX+ 138, YZ-171: DRAWXX+32, YX-171 : DRAWXZ+32, YZ-14 1258 GCOLE, colour: MOVEXX+3 6, YX-35: PRINT; suit\$: MOVEXX+ 92, YX-138: PRINT; suit\$ 1268 ENDPROC 1278 DEF PROCdragon 1280 VDU23,224,1,3,143,95, 47,15,9,13,23,225,17,189,25 5,255,255,255,8,128,23,226, 28,184,248,248,248,248,144, 216, 23, 227, 80, 120, 126, 120, 1 26,24,12,12 1298 VDU23,228,18,38,118,3 8,126,24,48,48,23,229,56,29 ,31,31,15,15,9,27,23,238,13 6,221,255,255,255,255,8,1,2 3,231,128,192,241,258,244,2

48,144,176

:: 6COL8, 138: CL6

1388 IF ZX=8 ZX=1:ENDPROC

1318 VDU24,455;298;858;695

1320 VDU24,64;264;1213;800 ï 1338 IF N\$=N1\$ MOVE232,318 :VDU18, 8, 8, 224, 225, 226, 8, 11 ,227: SOUND8,5,2,50: FOF "=1 TO 30:6COL0,RND(3):MO 334: DRAWX2X+32, (Y2X+18)-RND (42): NEXT: ENDPROC 1348 IF N\$=N2\$ MOVE942,318 : VDU18, 8, 8, 11, 228, 8, 18, 229, 230,231:SOUND0,5,2,50:FOR I =1 TO 60:6COL0,RND(3):MOVE9 42,334: DRAWX1%, (Y1%+18) -RND (42): NEXT: ENDPROC 1350 DEF PROCinst 1368 VDU19,3,6;8;:COLOUR2: PRINTTAB(14,1) "INSTRUCTIONS ": COLOUR3: PRINT' "The cards are dealt onto the table on e"'"by one. If any card va lue is the same as""the pr evious card, then you sust press" 1378 PRINT' your control k ey ahead of your opponent." ""If you're successful you r lift will move" "up, thus enlarging the entrance to the"'"Dragons den."'"Whe n your lift has reached the top of" 1388 PRINT' its shaft, you r Dragon will be released." "It will then attack your opponents lift"' and destr by it with its fiery breath 1398 COLOUR2: PRINT "CONTR OL KEYS: -"; : COLOUR1: PRINT" PLAYER 1 ":: COLOUR2: PRINT"Z ";:COLOUR1:PRINT" PLAYER 2 "::COLOUR2:PRINT"/"'TAB(5) \*PRESS SPACE-BAR TO CONTINU E"::REPEAT UNTIL BET=32 1400 ENDPROC 1418 REM Relocate 1428 DX=PAGE-&E88: \*KEY8 \*T .IMFORIX=PAGE TO TOP STEP4: ! (IZ-DZ) = ! IZ: NEXT: ! (TOP-DZ) =&FF8D: PAGE=&E88: MOLD: MRUN!

This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 53.

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on Page 61

# EXPAND - with the Electron Language Lab

Now you can dramatically extend your programming horizons with this exclusive offer from Electron User. It comes complete with the Plus 1 interface and the Pascal and Logo cartridge ROMs. The Language Lab frees you from the limitations of Basic by giving you the two most educationally favoured high level programming languages – Logo and Pascal.

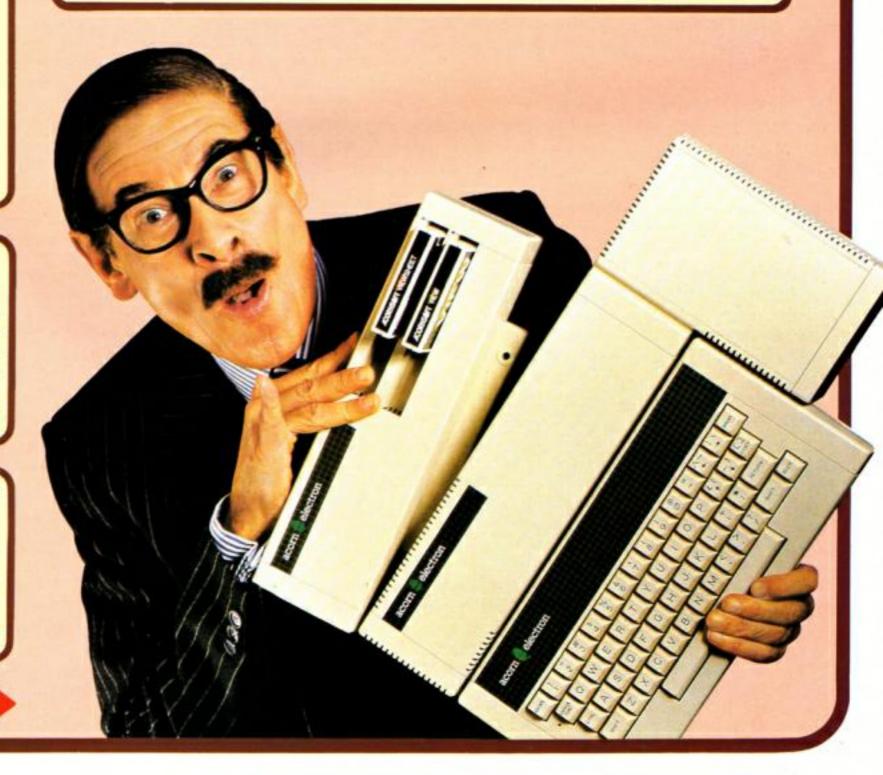
**LOGO:** Acclaimed by teachers, parents and pupils alike, it's the language that's put the fun back into learning the fundamentals of programming. It's simple enough for a child to use, yet complex enough to satisfy the most exacting computer buff.

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# By GORDON KEY and DAVID McLACHLAN

TO celebrate the Royal Wedding we've come up with a real teaser - a sliding block puzzle based on the happy occasion.

When you run the program you will be offered a choice of four inbuilt pictures on the

wedding theme or of loading a pre-recorded Mode 2 screen of your own. You will then be presented with the complete picture.

Once you've studied it, shuffle the picture by pressing Space and attempt to solve

the resultant jumble. The keys you'll need to sort it all out are:

- Move tile up.
- Move tile down.
- Move tile to right.
- Move tile to left.

Space can be pressed at any time to further shuffle the tiles. Should you give up, pressing Return will undo all your moves and any entered by Space, and the puzzle will be solved for you in a few seconds provided less than 2000 moves have been made.

Pressing Escape at any time will return you to the menu so that you can select another picture.

The program's operation is guite simple. Two short machine code routines are assembled at &110 and &900.

The first is used to move a block or tile by accessing the screen directly, and the second prints large letters.

The screen is split into 16 equally sized tiles which are numbered from 0 to 15.

Two integer variables, N% and 0%, are then used to pass the new and old tile numbers to the assembly routine via the CALL statement using the parameter block provided in page six by Basic.

The routine also transfers

the contents of the first variable to the second.

Each time a tile is moved including random moves generated by pressing Space - the move is recorded by PROCsave. This stores four moves in a single byte of memory starting at &A00.

Due to this efficient method



of storage almost 2000 moves can be safely stored.

Pressing Return solves the problem by simply reversing all moves until the picture is restored.

If the computer beeps while you are playing, it means that the available storage memory is full and you have two options.

You can either press Return to solve the puzzle, or press C to continue, but note that Return will no longer solve the puzzle as the counter (H%) is zeroed.

If you select option 5 in order to load your own Mode 2

## VARIABLES

Flag for PROCmove and a CALL variable for A%

PROCbig.

General purpose for colour value.

Start of data storage for saving moves. C%

Determines souvenir balloon's speed. D%

E% Local flag for FNpic5.

F% Byte pointer for move storage.

Inkey value and secondary counter. **H%** 

Call address for the machine code routine. 1%

New tile number (the tile that will be moved). M%

Old tile number (the number of the blank space). N%

0%

Bit pointer for move storage. P%

Value for the radius of the circle drawn by PROCc. Flag to indicate that at least one move has been R%

15% saved.

Number of steps in circle loop.

FI% Step number. ST%

Type of circle (filled, not filled, spoked).

TY%

Colour of circle. COL%

Cosine array. c(24)

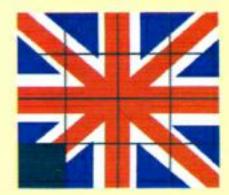
Used by FNpic5 for passing strings to the s(24) \$D%

command line interpreter.

picture this should have been previously saved to tape or disc using the command \*SAVE filename 3000 +5000.

On selecting this option you are given the choice of entering a filename or a star command.

This facility is useful for cataloguing tape or disc,



changing drives and so on, though take care as some commands could destroy the program (selecting another language for example).

If a disc error occurs this will be displayed for a short period before you are returned to the menu.

When saving your own screen, it is advisable to set up a window using VDU 28.0.31.4.25.

Although this makes reading a little difficult, anything that you type or the computer outputs will print on the part of the screen where the missing tile starts and not destroy your picture.

You should note that due to



the length of the program several sections are deleted after use before the main program is run.

It is therefore essential that you do not add any extra spaces as you type it in and save the program before running it.

Also the program is

downloaded to & 1100 if page is higher. This still allows users of most types of DFS to load their own Mode 2 screens. Unfortunately this does not apply to the ADFS, which cannot be used after a download.

The following function keys are defined and called from

within the program:

- Downloads the program if necessary.
- Deletes all the assembler code.
- Deletes the instructions.

Full listing starts on Page 37

## **PROCEDURES**

The main game repeat loop. Repeats play indefinitely until Escape is pressed. If A% is TRUE this procedure makes move

the souvenir balloon picture move by redefining the actual colour displayed by colour numbers 1 through

12.

Gets keyboard input and returns the new title number (N%).

A delay procedure that runs independently of TIME.

save(h%)

get

del (D%)

Records each move whether entered from the keyboard or generated by PROCshuffle. Each move is stored as a two bit number thus enabling four

solve(D%)

shuffle c()

moves to be stored per byte. Solves the puzzle by reversing all moves until the picture is restored. Randomly shuffles the picture tiles. Draws a circle controlled by the numerous parameters.

grid(gc%)

title

inst

code

writeword() f(X%,Y%,C%)

separates the 16 picture titles and sets the initial values for the puzzle. Sets the initial program variables and runs the title sequence.

Draws the grid in the colour gc% that

Writes word\$ in big letters at x%, y%. Fills an area from X%, Y% in the colour C%

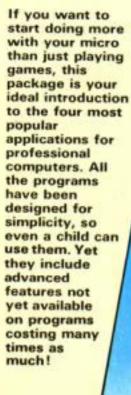
Prints the menu of options, gets the one required and returns a string that tallies with the appropriate picture function.

Dimensions and sets the values of dim the SIN and COSIN arrays used by PROCs. big(A\$,X%,Y%,c%)

Prints A\$ at X%, Y% in colour c% and in double height characters.

The assembly language procedure for moving the tiles.

code2 The assembly language for the big letters routine.





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## **Royal Wedding listing**

From Page 35	4381FAX=FALSE ORTIME(EX E NDPROC	82@LOCALf%,g%,h% 83@FORT%=@TO40	0,850,4):PROCf (350,850,4) 1230RESTORE 3250
18REM****************	448VDU19,A%,7;8;:A%=A%MOD	840gX=fX	1248FOR QX=1 TO 8:READ Z:6
20REM+ ROYAL WEDDING +	11+1: VDU19, AZ, 4; 8; :TIME=8	858f%=FALSE: REPEAT	COL 8,Z
30REM+ by Gordon Key & +	458ENDPROC	BARREPEAT	1258FOR 8%=1 TO 4: READ A, B
40REM+ David McLachlan +	468DEFFNget	87@PROCaove	,C:PLOT A,B,C
58REM+(c) Electron User+	47BLOCAL hi	88@hX=RND(4)	1268NEXT: NEXT
68REM************************************	488NX=0X	898UNTILh%<>g%	127@FOR X=1 TO 20
65+FX16	498get=8:IF HX>=588 VDU7:	988IFhX=1ANDOXMOD4:NX=OX-	1288MOVE 1118,200
78MODE7:PRINTTAB(12,18)*	get=GET: IF get()13 AND get(	1: f % = 2	12986COL 8,1:XX=RND(288)+1
Please wait."	>67 THEN 498	9181FhX=2ANDOXMOD4(>3:NX=	888: YX=RND (288) +288: DRAW XX
88VDU23;8202;8;8;8;	500IF get=67 HX=0 ELSE IF	0X+1:fX=1	,YX:PROCc(XX,YX,38,12,2,1,2
98VDU21:+FX5	get=13 PROCsolve(5)	9201Fh1=3AND01>3:N1=01-4:	)
100PROCcode: PROCcode2: *FX	518IFINKEY (-67) ANDOXMODAN	f7=4	1300NEXT
21	X=DX-1:hX=1:IX=-67	9381Fh1=4ANDD1<12:N1=01+4	1318FOR X=1 TO 25: XX=RND(2
110+KEY0FORT%=0TOTOP-PAGE	528IFINKEY (-98) ANDOZMOD4	14X=3	80)+1008: YX=RND (200)+200: PR
STEP4: TX ! &1188=TX ! PAGE: NEX	>3NX=0X+1:hX=2:IX=-98	948UNT1Lf2	OCc (XX, YX, 38, 12, 2, 1, 2) : NEXT
T:MPAGE=&1188:MO. : MRUN:M		958PROCs (h%-1)	1328seagul1\$=CHR\$(238)+CHR
	538IFINKEY (-185) ANDOX>3NX		\$(231):flap1\$=CHR\$(234)+CHR
120+KEY 1DELETE 3320,5110	=0X-4:hX=3:IX=-185	968NEXT .	
IMDELETE 18,1681MO. IMRUNIM	548IFINKEY (-73) ANDOX (12NX	978ENDPROC	\$(232):flap2\$=CHR\$(235)+CHR
138*KEY2 DELETE 2518,2728	=0X+4:hX=4:IX=-73	980DEFFNpic1	\$(233)
IMDELETE 178,2481MO. IMRUNIM	558IFINKEY (-74) ANDS% PROC	99@VDU22,2,23;8202;8;8;8;	1338VDU5: GCOL8,7: MOVE 1824
	solve(5)	1000PROCdia	,896:PRINT seagull\$
148VDU6:PRINTTAB(6,12)"De	560IFINKEY (-99) PROCshuff1	1010PROCgrid(3)	13486COL8,8:MOVE 1824,896:
leting Assembler Code*:VDU2	•	1020RESTORE 3190	PRINTflapi\$
1	578IFh% PROCs(h%-1):REPEA	10306COL0,7	13586COL8,15:MOVE 1024,896
158+FX138,8,129	T:PROCdel(1):UNTILNOTINKEYI	1849FORLX=1 TO 185	:PRINTflap2\$
16BEND	1	1858READ XX,YX	13686COL 8,7:MOVE 1888,736
1781FPAGE<=&1188 THEN 218	588+FX21	1868IF XX=8 AND YX=8 READ	:PRINTseagull\$
	598=N%	XX,YX:MOVE XX-100,YX	13786COL 8,15:MOVE 1888,73
188VDU6: PRINTTAB(12,14) *R	600DEFPROCdel (dX)	1878DRAW XX-188,YX	6:PRINTflap1\$
elocating":VDU21	618LOCALTX	1889NEXT	13886COL 8,8:MOVE 1888,736
198+FX138,8,128	628FORTX=8TOdX:PROCmove:N	1898FOR LO=8 TO 428 STEP 4	:PRINTflap2\$
200END.	EXT	20	1390gcX=111
21 <b>0</b> VDU6	638ENDPROC	1188RESTORE 3248	1400=FALSE
228MODE 2	648DEFPROCs (hZ)	1118READ XZ,YZ:MOVE XX+LO-	1410DEF PROCf(XX,YX,CX)
23BCLEAR	658P1=P1+2: IFP1=8: H1=H1+1	188,YX	1428yX=YX
248PROCtitle	:PX=8:HX?DX=8	1128FOR LOOP=1 TO 6:READ X	14386COL 8,CX
258VDU6	668h1=h1+2^P1:H1?D1=H1?D1	X,YX:PLOT 1,XX,YX:NEXT	1448REPEAT
268+FX21	OR h%:SOUND&18,-15,4,1:S%=	1130NEXT	1458PLDT 77,XX,YX
278A=GET	TRUE	11486COL 8,7	146872=72+4
2800NERRORIFERR=17THENCLE	670CALLMX,NX,OX	1150RESTORE 3190	1478UNTIL POINT (XX,YX)
AR ELSE END	68BENDPROC	1160FOR LX=1 TO 69	1488YX=yX
298MODE 7	69@DEFPROCsolve(d%)	1170READ XX,YX	1498REPEAT
300HIMEM=43000	788LOCALh%	1188IF XX=8 AND YX=8 READ	1500PLOT-77, XX, YX
318A%=EVAL(FNinst): #FX178	718REPEAT	XI, YI: MOVE XI+328, YI	1518YZ=YX-4
,255,8	728h1=(H1?D1 AND3+2^P1)DI	1190DRAW XX+320,YX	1528UNTIL POINT(XX,YX)
328IF gc%()111 PROCgrid(8	V2^P1	1208NEXT	1538ENDPROC
)	738N1=01+(1-(h1)1)+3)+(1+	1218PROCc (348,578,58,24,2,	1548DEFFNpic3
338CLEAR	((hXAND1)=1)+2)	1,3):PROCc (348,578,25,24,2,	1558VDU22,2,23;8282;8;8;8;
348PROCplay	748CALLMX, NX, DX	1,1):PROCc (552,398,85,12,1,	1568VDU28,1,1,8,8,8,:VDU26
350END	75@PROCdel (d%)	2,7):PROCc (552,130,75,12,1,	,1279;1823;:VDU19,3,4,8,8,8
36@DEFPROCplay	768SOUND&18,-15,5,1	2,7):PROCc (768,578,58,24,2,	,:8COL 8,129:CL6:8COL 8,7
370REPEAT	778PX=PX-2: IFPX(8 HX=HX-1	1,3):PROCc (768,578,25,24,2,	1578gc%=8: RESTORE 3278
388NX=FNget	1PZ=6	1,1):PROCf (558,5,1):PROCf (2	1588FOR LOOP=1 TO 2
398PROCaove	788UNTILHX=-1	78,988,4)	1598FOR LOOP2=1 TO 24
488UNTIL8	7985%=FALSE	1228PROCf (415,988,4):PROCf	1600READ A,B,C,:PLOT A,B,C
418ENDPROC	888ENDPROC	(685,988,4):PROCf (835,988,4	recentant ulaidin con ulaid
428DEFPROCeove	B18DEFPROCshuffle	):PROCf (278, 858, 4):PROCf (69	
1200CITTOURUYE	DIGUELLUCSHALLE	/11 MUCT (2/0,030, 4/11 MUCT 107	

## From Page 37 1618NEXT 162@READ D: SCOL @.D 1630NEXT 1648=FALSE 1650DEFFNpic2 166@VDU22,2,23;8282;8;8;8; 1678GCOL 8,135:CLG 168@PROCdim 1690PROCgrid(0) 1700PROCc (450,700,200,24,1 1718PROCc (848,788,288,24,1 ,1,1)1728MOVE 278,628: DRAW 645, 50: PLOT 85, 1825, 628 1738DRAW 658,668: PLOT 85,2 78,628 1748LX=&900:?LX=3:LX?1=4:L 1?2=16:L1?3=16 1750CALL (LX+&C2) 17606COL0,4 1778PROCwriteword (200.800. 1788PROCwriteword (565,550. 1798PROCwriteword (300, 300, "Sarah") 1800gc%=111 1818=FALSE 1828DEF PROCwriteword(x%,y 1, words) 1838LX ! 4=x X: LX ! 6=yX 1848FOR 1%=1 TO LEN(word\$) 1850L%?&@C=ASC(MID\$(word\$, 17.1)) 1868CALL (LZ+&15) 1878NEXT 188BENDPROC 1890DEFFNpic4 1988YDU22,2,23;8202;0;0;0; 1918PROCdie 1920VDU19,15,7;0; 1938COLOUR143: CLS 1948FORT%=1T012 19506COL0,T% 1968VDU19,TZ,4;8; 19781%=T%#2 1988PROCc (648+475\*c(IX),51 2+375\*s(IX),100,24,1,1,TX) 1998MOVE648+475+c(IX),512+ 375+s(I%): DRAW648,512 2000VDU19,T1,7;0; 2010NEXT 2020VDU19,4,4;8;

```
2050DEFFNpic5
 2860LDCALFX: *FX178,255,0
 2070REPEAT
 2080F%=FALSE
 2090CLS:gc%=0
 2180PRINTTAB(0,5)*Please e
nter the required filename"
 2118PRINT"or a '#' command
 2120INPUT$DZ
 21381FLEFT$($D%,1)(>"+"$D%
="LOAD "+$D%+" 3000":VDU22,
2,23;8202;0;8;0;:VDU28,0,31
.4.25 ELSEF%=TRUE
2148XX=DXMOD256:YX=DXDIV25
6: CALL&FFF7
 215@+FX21
 2160IFF% PRINT" "Please pr
ess space": REPEATUNTILGET=3
2: UNTILFALSE
 217@UNTILTRUE
 2180=FALSE
 219@DEFPROCc(XX,YX,RX,FIX,
STX, TYX, COLX)
 22006COL 0, COL%
 2210IF STX=2 AND FIX=24 FI
1=23
 2220LOCALTX
 223BMOVEXX,YX
 2240FORTX=0TO FIX STEP STX
 2250MOVEX7, Y%
 22681F STX=2 DRAW XX+c(TX)
*R%, Y%+s(T%) *R%
 22701F STX=2 PLOTB5, XX+c(T
X+1) *RX, YX+s(TX+1) *RX
 228@IF STX=1 AND TYX=1 PLO
T85, XX+c (TX) +RX, YX+s (TX) +RX
 22981F TY%=2 MOVE XX+c (TX)
*R%, Y%+s(T%) *R%: DRAW %%+c(T
X+1) *R%, Y%+s(T%+1) *R%
 2300PLOT85, XX+c (TX) +RX, YX+
s(T%) +R%
 231BNEXT
 2328ENDPROC
 2330DEFPROCgrid(gc%)
 23486COL8.gc%
 235@FORX%=@T01279STEP32@
 2360MOVEXX,8
 2370DRAWXX,1024
 238@NEXT
 239@FORY%=@TO1@23STEP256
 2400MOVEO,YZ
 2410PLOT0,0,4
 2420PLOT81,1280,-4
 243@PLOT81,8,4
 2440NEXT
 24581F qc%(>8 MOVE 1279,8:
DRAW 1279,1823: DRAW 8,1823
```

2460GCOL0,128 2478VDU24,8:8:328:256::CL6 : VDU26 2488HX=-1:PX=6 24980%=12:S%=FALSE 2500ENDPROC 25100EFPROCtitle 2520AX=0: VDU23; 8202; 0; 0; 0; 253@COLOUR135 2540CLS: VDU19, 2, 4; 8; 255@PROCbig("ROYAL",7,8,2) 256@PROCbig("WEDDING",6,13 ,1) 257@PROCdel (100) 258@PRINTTAB(2,19) By Gord on Key &" 2598PRINTTAB(2,22) \*David M cLachlan" 2600PROCdel (200):PROCgrid( 8): A%=FALSE: PROCshuffle: PRO Edel (100): PROCsolve(1): PROC del (200) 2618CLS 2620PRINTTAB(1,1)\*TO MOVE BLOCKS USE": PRINTTAB(1,3)"T HE FOLLOWING KEYS" 263@COLOUR 2:PRINTTAB(3.8) "Z.....Left" 2648PRINTTAB(3.11)\*X..... .Right" 265@PRINTTAB(3,14)":..... 266BPRINTTAB(3,17)"/..... 267@PRINTTAB(3,20) "Space.. .Shuffle" 26B@PRINTTAB(3,23) "Return. .Reset\* 2690COLOUR 1:PRINTTAB(2,28 ) "Any key to start" 2700VDU21,19,2,2;8; 271@+FX138,0,130 2728END 2730DEFFNinst 2748VDU22,7:VDU23;8282;8;8 2758FORTX=2TO23:PRINTTAB(8 T%) CHR\$157CHR\$132TAB(38) CH R\$156: NEXT 2760VDU28,2,23,37,2 2770C%=65 2788PRINTTAB(5.1) "R 0 Y A L MEDDING. 2800PRINT': RESTORE 3310 2818REPEAT 2828READA\$: UNTILLENA\$>5 2830REPEAT 2848PRINTTAB(4):CHR\$(C%):C HR\$(VAL(RIGHT\$(A\$,3)))STRIN

6\$(8, ". ")LEFT\$(A\$, LEN(A\$)-3 285@READA\$ 286@C%=C%+1 2870UNTILA\$="E" 2880PRINTTAB(4) "Escape ... To return to menu" 2898PRINT ' TAB (3) CHR\$129\*P lease select a letter" 2988\*FX21 2918REPEAT 2928T%=SET AND ADF 2938UNTILT%>64 ANDT%<78 2935+FX178,0,0 2948="FNpic"+STR\$(TX-64) 295BENDPROC 2960DEFPROCdie 2978DIMc (24), s (24) 2988T%=8 2998FDRT=8T02\*P1 STEP2\*P1/ 3000c (TX) = COS (T) : s (TX) = SIN 3010TX=TX+1:NEXT 3828ENDPROC 3030DEFPROCbig(A\$, XZ, YZ, cZ 3848VDU31, XZ, YZ 3050COLOURCX 3060LDCALax, bx, dx, Ax 3070FORaX=1TOLENA\$ 3080?D%=ASC(MID\$(A\$,a%,1)) 3090SOUND1,2,7D%,1 3100xx=DXMOD256:YX=DXDIV25 6: A%=&A: CALL&FFF1 3110FORb%=0T01 3128VDU23,bX+138 313@FORc%=@TO3:FORd%=@TO1 314@VDUDZ?(c2+b2+4+1) 315BNEXT: NEXT: NEXT 3160VDU130,10,8,131,11 3170NEXT 3180ENDPROC 3198DATA 8,8,338,855,348,8 55,365,988,398,855,498,855, 515,980,540,855,550,855,550 ,828,548,828,548,778,498,77 8,448,885,398,778,348,778,3 40,820,540,820,330,820,330, 855,550,855,0,0,340,770,340 ,630,390,630,390,770 3200DATA 0,0,390,630,490,6 38,498,778,8,8,498,638,548, 638,548,778,548,8,348,8,348 ,630,340,600,400,600,8,0,48 8,688,548,688,8,8,348,588,5 48,588,8,8,348,475,548,475, 8,8,348,325,398,325,398,425 ,448,455,498,425,498,325,54

2838EX=10:gcX=8

2848=4



To mark the happy occasion we've included this superb digitised picture of the Royal couple in our monthly tape. There's also a conversion program to allow it to be used in the sliding block puzzle.

Turn to Page 50.

3218DATA 8,8,348,225,485,2 25,8,8,475,225,548,225,548, 218,498,218,448,258,398,218

8,325,398,325

218,498,218,448,258,398,218,348,218,398,218,398,128,398,128,398,8,498,8,498,8,498,128,548,128,498,128,498,218,8,8,528,7528,752

218,8,8,548,528,768,521 ,528,658,638,552,528

3220DATA 0,0,650,600,632,5 80,632,540,672,540,672,580, 650,600,0,0,540,505,760,505, 8,0,540,480,760,480,0,0,54 0,230,565,230,565,390,565,2 30,737,230,737,390,737,230, 760,230,760,215,540,215,0,0,540,340,565,340

3230DATA 0,8,745,348,768,3 48,768,138,725,138,725,8,57 5,8,575,138,548,138,548,8,7

60,8

5,8,438,4,8,598,5,448,598,8

5,8,948,4,88,1823,5,568,648 ,85,560,1823,4,720,1823,5.7 28,648,85,1288,1823,4,1279, 948,5,848,598,85,1279,598,4 ,1279,430,5,840,430,85,1279 ,80,4,1200,0,5,720,380,85,7 20,0,4,568,0,5,560,380 3280DATA85,80,8,3,4,0,660, 5,298,668,85,8,988,4,188,18 23,5,528,758,85,528,1023,4, 798, 1823, 5, 798, 748, 85, 1148, 1023,4,1279,860,5,1000,640, 85,1279,640,4,1279,368,5,98 0,360,85,1279,120,4,1100,0, 5,760,260 3290DATAB5,760,0,4,490,0,5 ,498,278,85,148,8,4,8,168,5 ,280,380,85,0,380,0 3300DATAG, 134, 16 3318DATA Westminster Abbey 132, Royal couple132, Union J ack132, Souvenir balloon132, Load own picture132.E.1.4.6 3328DEFPROCcode 3338scrnpoint=488 334@varpoint=&70 335@FORT%=@TO2STEP2 3360P%=&110 3378H%=P% 3380(OPTT% 3381SEI 3390LDA&601:STAvarpoint

3400LDA&602:STAvarpoint+1

3418LDA&684:STAvarpoint+2

3428LDA&685:STAvarpoint+3

3430LDY#8

3448LDA(varpoint+2), Y: AND\$ 15 3458TAX 3468LDApointerl, X:STAscrnp pint+2 3478LDApointerh, X:STAscrnp oint+3 3488LDA(varpoint), Y: AND#15 3498STA(varpoint+2),Y 3500TAX 3518LDApointerl, X:STAscrnp 3528LDApointerh, X: STAscrnp pint+1 3530LDX08 3548.loop1 3550LDY#160 3568.10op2 3578LDA(scrnpoint),Y 358@STA(scrnpoint+2),Y 3598LDA#8 3600STA(scrnpoint),Y 3610DEY: BNEloop2 3620DEX: BEQout 3630CLC:LDAscrnpoint 3640ADC#480:STAscrnpoint 3658LDAscrnpoint+1 366BADC#2:STAscrnpoint+1 3678CLC:LDAscrnpoint+2 3680ADC#&80:STAscrnpoint+2 3698LDAscrnpoint+3 3700ADC#2:STAscrnpoint+3 3710SEC: BCSloop1 3720. out CL1 3738RTS 3740.pointerl 3750]:P%=P%+16:[OPTT%

3760.pointerh 37781: NEXT 3780D%=&A00 3798FDRYX=8T03 3800FORX7=0T03 3818AX=&3888+XX+168+YX+&14 88-1 3828pointer1?(XX+YX+4)=AXM 00256 3838pointerh?(XX+YX+4)=AXD IV256 3840NEXT 3850NEXT 3860ENVELOPE1,0,0,0,0,0,0, 8,126,-4,-3,-3,126,188 3878ENVELOPE2,1,8,8,8,8,8,8, 8,63,43,8,-63,63,126 3888VDU6,23,238,8,8,112,29 ,7,1,1,8 3898VDU23,231,8,8,14,184,2 24,128,128,0 3980VDU23,232,1,3,8,8,8,8,8, 8,8 3918VDU23,233,8,8,8,3,8,8, 0,8 3920VDU23,234,128,192,8,8, 0,0,0,0 3938VDU23,235,8,8,8,192,8, 0,0,0,21 3948ENDPROC 3950DEFPROCcode2 3968 OSWORD=&FFF1 3970 OSWRCH=&FFEE 3988 FOR passX=8 TO 2 STEP 2 3998P1=1988 4880 [ 4818 OPT pass% 4828 .width NOP 4030 .depth NOP 4848 .xstep NOP 4050 .ystep NOP 4868 .xpos NOP: NOP 4070 . voos NOP: NOP 4880 .xstore NOP: NOP 4898 .vstore NOP: NOP 4188 .pattern NOP 4118 ] 4128 \$P%="12345678" 4130 PX=PX+8 4148 [ OPT pass% 4150 .start LDX # pattern MOD 256 4160 LDY # pattern DIV 256 4178 LDA # &@A 4180 JSR OSWORD 4198 LDA ypos 4200 STA ystore

## **Royal Wedding listing**

Fro	m	Page	39	•
4218	LDA	ypos+1		
4228	STA	ystore+1		
4238	LDY			
4248	.out	ter_loop	LDA	xpos
4258	STA	xstore		7
4268	LDA	xpos+1		
4278	STA	xstore+1		
4288	LDA	pattern+	1,4	
4298	LDX		- 10	
4388	.in	ner_loop	ASL	A
		noprint		
4328				
4338	TXA	PHA		
4348	TYA	PHA		
4358	JSR	write		
4368	PLA	TYA		
4378	PLA	TXA		
4388	PLA			

4390 .noprint PHA

4418 LDA xstore

4428 ADC xstep

4488 CLC

4479	STA	xstore
		xstore+1
4458		
		xstore+1
4478	99697989	
4488	INX	
		# 8
4500	BNE	inner_loop
4518		
4528	LDA	ystore
		ystep
		ystore
		ystore+1
4568		
		ystore+1
4588		
4598		
		outer_loop
4618		outer _roop
DV-hD-U/C	95-57-50	xstore
		xstep
		xpos
		xstore+1
4668		
4678	STA	xpos+1

4688	RTS		
4698	. NF	ite LDA	1 5
4788	JSR	OSWRCH	
4718	LDA	# 219	
4728	JSR	OSWRCH	
4738	LDA	# 4	
4748	JSR	OSWRCH	
4758	LDA	xstore	
4768	JSR	DSWRCH	
4778	LDA	xstore	1
4788	JSR	DSWRCH	
4798	LDA	ystore	
4888	JSR	DSWRCH	
4818	LDA	ystore+	1
4828	JSR	DSWRCH	
4838	LDA	# &E8	
4848	JSR	DSWRCH	
4858	LDA	84	
4868	JSR	OSWRCH	
4878	RTS		
4888	.de	finer LD	A # 23
4898	JSR	DSWRCH	
4988	LDA	# \$E8	
4918	JSR	DSWRCH	
4928	LDA		

7779	.uettile_low occ
4958	ROR A
4968	DEX
4978	BNE define_row
	LDY depth
4998	.send_rows JSR OSWRCH
5888	DEY
5818	BNE send_rows
5020	.send_blanks
5038	LDY # 8
5848	LDA # 8
5858	.blank JSR OSWRCH
5868	DEY
5878	BNE blank
5088	RTS
5898	1
5100	NEXT pass%
51188	NDPROC

This listing is included in

this month's cassette

tape offer. See order

4930 LDX width

4948 .define row SEC

form on Page 53.

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Đ.

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- \* Formation and strength information on opposition.
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## OSWORD

In the final part of this series
JOHN WOOLLARD explains the
five remaining Osword calls

THIS is our last venture into the world of Osword in this series. There are five calls left to be explained and first we'll take a look at those concerned with the internal elapsed time clock – Oswords 1 and 2 – and the interval timer – Osword 3 and 4.

The internal clock counts the time in hundredths of a second and it starts the very moment your micro is switched on. To discover its value simply enter:

### PRINT TIME

The result, TIME, is a number between zero and several billion. We can use that value to set and then read the real time. To convert the numbers to hours, minutes and seconds requires these operations:

seconds = (TIME DIV 100) MOD 60

minutes = (TIME DIV 6000)

MOD 60 hours = (TIME DIV 360000) MOD 24 Remember also that the clock ticks 100 times per second, so 100 is 1 second, 2 × 100 is 2 seconds . . . 60 × 100 is 60 seconds or one minute and so on. Conversely to set the TIME – ignoring seconds – simply enter:

## TIME=hours#360000+minutes#6

The interval timer is another clock similar to the internal clock and again it increments every hundredth of a second.

However it is different in that its value cannot be found using Basic instructions. We'll see shortly how Osword calls 3 and 4 are used to read and write its value.

Program I illustrates the basic principle of making Osword calls. They all require a parameter block so that data may be passed to or received from the routine summoned.

That block can be placed anywhere in the memory of the computer. Its address is placed in the X and Y registers before the call is made, X taking the lo-byte and Y the hi-byte.

Figure I shows the structure of the parameter block that passes the value of the internal clock TIME in Program I. It's located immediately after the code and is labelled time.

X is made equal to time MOD 256 – the lo-byte – and Y equal to time DIV 256 – the hi-byte. Running the program sets TIME to zero – it prints the value before and after the machine code call is made.

Let's see how the internal clock can be used. The maximum value that is of interest to most users is 24 hours which is 24\*60\*60\*100 or 8640000. This can be stored in three bytes.

However Oswords read and write TIME as five bytes, so the top two bytes of the parameter block are unnecessary and are set to zero. The other three take on a value which is equivalent to 360000 × hours + 6000 × minutes + 100 × seconds.

Program I can easily be modified to set the internal clock to the current time. Here's an example that sets TIME to half past one in the afternoon (13:30:00) – 360000 × 13 + 6000 × 30, or 4680000. In hex that's &476940. Change lines 120 to 160 of Program I to:

160 EQUB &40 170 EQUB &69 180 EQUB &47 190 EQUB &0 200 EQUB &0

and run it again.

It should be noted that the parameter block contains the least significant number first – the highest two values in the

Block	
YX	Least significant byte of TIME.
YX+1	_
YX+2	
YX+3	_
YX+4	Most significant byte of TIME.

Figure 1: Parameter blocks for Osword calls 1 to 4

10 REM PROGRAM I	120 EQUB 0
28 osword = &FFF1	138 EQUB 8
38 program = &988	148 EQUB 8
48 FOR opt=8 TO 2 STEP 2	150 EQUB 0
50 PI = program	160 EQUB 0
68 [OPT opt	177 ]
78 LDX# time MOD 256	188 NEXT
88 LDY# time DIV 256	198 PRINT"TIME = ";TIME
98 LDA# 2 : JSR osword	200 CALL program
100 RTS	210 PRINT"TIME = ":TIME
118 .time	on and a second second second

Program I

Bloc	ck Value
100	
YX	Low byte of buffer address.
YX+1	High byte of buffer address.
YX+2	2 Maximum length of input line.
YX+3	Minimum acceptable Ascii value.
YX+4	Maximum acceptable Ascii value.
On exit C=0 i	f Return is pressed. C=1 if Escape is pressed.
Y=length of it	
	used to delete the whole input – the Delete key

Figure II: Parameter block for Osword call A=0

120 EQUB 0
138 EQUB 8
148 EQUB 8
150 EQUB 0
168 EQUB 8
178 1
190 NEXT
198 CALL program
200 PRINT"TIME = ":TIME
218 PRINT"!time = ";!time

## From Page 41

block being set to zero.

Program II uses Osword 1 to read the clock. The result is placed in the parameter block time. Line 200 prints the value of TIME and line 210 prints the contents of the block.

The reason they are sometimes different is that TIME may be incremented in the period between the computer processing line 190 then 200.

The internal clock is useful in programs if the real time needs to be displayed. By setting it at the start of the program the time can be printed out by converting the

value of TIME to seconds, minutes and hours.

We'll now consider that other clock, the interval timer. In many ways this is a much more powerful tool than TIME, but unfortunately its value cannot be read or written directly from Basic.

Program III shows how the timer is read using Osword with A=3. Like the programs for reading and writing the value of TIME the parameter block contains five bytes of data.

The usefulness of the interval timer is that it can generate interrupts. If you're not sure what interrupts are then have a look at the last in the Osbyte series in the February 1986 issue of *Electron User*.

Briefly, your micro has been designed so that certain events or happenings are immediately and automatically communicated to the central processor. The computer can be made to act in a specific way on receiving a particular signal.

One of those events occurs when the interval timer crosses zero. It's like a 24 hour clock at 0:00:00 midnight going right round and back to 0:00:00 at midnight the next day.

There are four steps we have to take to make this a useful technique.

- Set up a machine code routine that you wish to occur at a predetermined time when the event occurs.
- Place the address of the start of the machine code routine in locations &220 and &221, lo then hi byte.
- Activate the interrupt using the Osbyte call A=14, X=5 and Y=0 or use \*FX14,5 in

18	REM PROGRAM III	138 EQUB 8
28	osword = &FFF1	148 EQUB 8
38	program = &988	150 EQUB 0
48	FOR opt=8 TO 2 STEP 2	160 EQUB 0
50	PX = program	178 1
	COPT opt	188 NEXT
78	LDX# time MOD 256	198 CLS: VDU23,1,8;8;8;8;
88	LDY# time DIV 256	200 CALL program
98	LDA# 3 : JSR osword	218 PRINT TAB(5,18) "Inter
100	RTS	val Timer=";!time
118	.time	228 GOTO288
128	EQUB 8	

Program III

700CC-000CC-000CA	
18 REM PROGRAM IV	238 RTS
28 osword = &FFF1	240 .time
38 program = &980	250 EQUB &48
48 FOR opt=8 TO 2 STEP 2	268 EQUB &F4
50 PX = program	278 EQUB &FF
68 COPT opt	280 EQUB &FF
78 .interrupt	298 EQUB &FF
88 PHA: TXA: PHA: TYA: PHA	300 1
98 LDX# sound MOD 256	310 NEXT
100 LDYS sound DIV 256	
118 LDA# 7 : JSR osword	
128 PLA: TAY: PLA: TAX: PLA	338 ?4228 = interrupt MOD
130 RTS	256
140 .sound	348 ?4221 = interrupt DIV
	256
150 EQUW 1	
160 EQUM -15	350 REM set interval time
178 EQUW 188	r to -30 seconds
180 EDAM 28	368 CALL setup
198 .setup	370 REM enable interval t
200 LDX# time MOD 256	imer interrupt event
218 LDY# time DIV 256	388 *FX 14,5
228 LDA# 4 : JSR osword	
14	

18 REM PROGRAM V	180 LDY# time DIV 256
28 osword = &FFF1	198 LDA# 4 : JSR osword
38 osbyte = &FFF4	200 \ forces the interval
48 program = &988	timer to -1 second
	218 PLA: TAY: PLA: TAX: PLA
68 PI = program	228 RTS
78 COPT opt	238 .sound
88 LDA#interrupt MOD 256	
: STA 4220	250 EQUM -15
98 LDA#interrupt DIV 256	
: STA \$221	278 EQUM 1
188 LDA# 14 : LDX# 5 : LD	
Y# 8 : JSR osbyte \+FX14,5	
110 .interrupt	388 EQUB &FF
128 PHA: TXA: PHA: TYA: PHA	
138 LDX# sound MOD 256	AGG/(47/AG) 10 6/4
148 LDY# sound DIV 256	
150 LDA# 7 : JSR osword	348 1
160 \SOUND 1,-15,255,1	
178 LDX# time MOD 256	368 CALL program

Program V

18	REM PROGRAM VI	168 EQUB 255
28	osbyte = &FFF4	178 .input
38	osword = &FFF1	188 LDX# block MOD 256
48	oswrch = &FFEE	198 LDY# block DIV 256
58	DIM program &148	288 LDA# 8 : JSR osword
68	FOR opt=8 TO 2 STEP 2	218 BCS escape
78	PX = program	228 RTS
	COPT opt	238 .escape
98	.inputbuffer	248 LDA# 126 : LDX# 8 : L
100	EQUS STRING\$ (255, CHR\$	DY# 8
13)		250 JSR osbyte
118	.block	268 RTS
120	EQUB inputbuffer MOD	270 1
256		288 NEXT
138	EQUB inputbuffer DIV	298 CALL input
256		300 PRINT \$inputbuffer
148	EQUB 255	318 PRINT \$4688
150	EQUB 0	

Program VI

Program IV

Basic. To disable the interrupt we use \*FX13,5.

 Set the interval timer so that it reaches zero in the required number of seconds, minutes or hours.

Program IV illustrates these steps — it produces a sound after 30 seconds. The part of the program that is called when the interrupt occurs starts on line 70. It uses another Osword call with A=7 to generate a sound, and its parameter block contains the eight bytes of data required.

The address of the interrupt routine is placed in locations & 220 and & 221 and the interrupt is activated using \*FX14,5. A short machine code routine is used to set the interval timer to minus 30 seconds, which is a bit like setting a 24 hour clock to 30 seconds to midnight, 11:59:30.

This means that the beep will occur exactly 30 seconds after the program has been run when the timer crosses zero, no matter what the computer is doing – this is the power and value of interrupts.

Program V uses the same interrupt technique to make the computer tick every second. To stop the ticking disable the interrupt using \*FX13,5. To calculate the value to set the interval timer:

## PRINT\*&FF\*; \*- (hours\*368888+ minutes\*6888+seconds\*188)

Program VII

10 REM PROGRAM VII 150 EQUB 97 28 osbyte = &FFF4 160 EQUB 122 38 osword = &FFF1 178 .input 48 oswrch = &FFEE 180 LDX# block MOD 256 58 DIM program &148 198 LDY# block DIV 256 68 FOR opt=8 TO 2 STEP 2 200 LDA# 8 : JSR osword 78 P% = program 210 BCS escape 88 [OPT opt 220 RTS 98 .inputbuffer 230 .escape 188 EQUS STRING\$ (255, CHR\$ 248 LDA# 126 : LDX# 8 : L 13) DY# 8 118 .block 250 JSR osbyte 128 EQUB inputbuffer MOD 260 RTS 256 278 ] 138 EQUB inputbuffer DIV 280 NEXT 298 CALL input 256 148 EQUB 5 300 PRINT \$inputbuffer

(... this is the power and value of interrupts)

and place the bytes in reverse order in the parameter block.

The final Osword call with A=0 is used by machine code programmers to input a string from the keyboard. It's the equivalent of Basic's INPUT. Figure II shows the structure of the parameter block.

The parameter block determines the maximum length of the string, the range of characters that are acceptable and the address where the operating system is to store it.

Program VI contains an input routine that can be used in any machine code program. Line 100 reserves 255 bytes of memory for the string and lines 120 to 160 set up the Osword parameter block. Figure II outlines its structure.

After the Osword call has been made the routine checks to see if the Carry flag is set in line 210. This is the operating system's way of telling us that Escape was pressed. If it is set then Escape must be acknowledged with Osbyte 126.

In Program VI the string is stored in *inputbuffer* situated at the start of the machine code program. However the computer has its own buffer for inputting strings. It's located in page 6 of the memory, from &600 to &6FF.

Lines 300 and 310 of the program print out the contents of that buffer as well as the buffer specified by our program. You can see that they're the same.

You'll actually see three strings - the one you type in, the one the operating system stores at &600 and the one stored by Program VI.

Program VII shows how the inputted characters can be restricted by changing the values in the parameter block.

Only lower case letters are entered into our buffer, but notice that all characters typed are printed on the screen. Try it and you'll see what I mean.

In the parameter block

location XY+3 is set to 97 (Ascii a) and XY+4 is 122 (Ascii z). In addition only five characters can be entered – XY+2 equals 5.

Program VIII shows another use of the input routine. It inputs a string and displays it backwards.

The routine uses the fact that after the input call has been made the Y register contains the value of the length of the string.

After the string has been input a loop is used to print out the string in reverse. Oswrch is used to send the character to the screen.

 That's the end of this series on Osword calls. I hope you find them useful in your endeavours. Good luck with your programming.

10 REM Program VIII 228 RTS 28 osbyte = &FFF4 230 .escape 30 osword = &FFF1 248 LDA# 126 : LDX# 8 : L 48 oswrch = &FFEE DY# 8 50 DIM program &140 250 JSR osbyte 68 FOR opt=8 TO 2 STEP 2 268 RTS 78 P% = program 278 \input string 80 [OPT opt 280 \and reverse it 98 .inputbuffer 298 .reverse 100 EQUS STRING\$ (255, CHR\$ 300 JSR input 13) 318 .loop 110 .block 328 LDA inputbuffer.Y 128 EQUB inputbuffer MOD 330 JSR oswrch 348 CPY# 8 : BEQ rts 256 138 EQUB inputbuffer DIV 350 DEY 368 JMP 1000 256 148 EQUB 255 378 .rts 150 EQUB 32 388 LDA# 18 : JSR oswrch 160 EQUB 127 398 LDA# 13 : JSR oswrch 178 .input 488 RTS 188 LDX# block MOD 256 410 ] 198 LDY# block DIV 256 428 NEXT 200 LDA# 0 : JSR osword 438 CALL reverse 210 BCS escape

Program VIII

THIS month we'll be leaving behind the functions we got entangled with last time and moving on to a whole new way of programming.

But first let's look at an old, horrible way of programming, in the form of Program I.

18 REM Program I 28 PRINT "Enter monthly income" 38 INPUT aonthly 48 IF aonthly(200 THEN 6 OTO 100 ELSE GOTO 200 100 REM below tax thresho 118 PRINT "Net pay is ";a onthly" tax paid is 8" 128 BOTO 388 200 REM tax routine 210 tax=monthly+0.1 228 net=monthly-tax 238 PRINT "Net pay is "in et" tax paid is "tax 248 BOTO 388 300 END

Program I

By now you should be well aware of my prejudice against GOTOs. They should be avoided at all costs.

Still, in Program I they're not too bad: It's fairly easy to see what's happening. Which, to be honest, is very little!

All the program does is to ask you how much you earn per month and store it in the variable monthly. Line 40 then tests monthly to see if it is less than 200 (in which case no tax has to be paid).

If this is so, the program jumps to line 100. Otherwise it goes to line 200.

Suppose that monthly had the value 100. In this case it's true that monthly is less than 200, so the program immediately moves to line 100.

This is just a REM hinting at what the next few lines are going to do. In fact, they don't do much. Line 110 just tells you your net pay and the fact that you pay no tax.

The next line is more interesting. Its GOTO has the program going to line 300 which is the END that ends the program.

Now if monthly was 200 or

## Subroutines for simpler programs and less typing

## By PETE BIBBY

over, say 300, then the test of line 40 would fail and the part after the ELSE would be performed.

This sends the program to line 200 which is the start of a section of code that works out the tax paid and the net pay.

There's nothing difficult in either the coding or the maths, although the tax rate is sadly far from realistic.

At the end of that line 240 tells the program to GOTO line 300, the end again.

This last GOTO isn't really necessary, as the program would have come to line 300 anyway. However it's good practice to put it in, to keep things tidy and allow easier modification of the program at a later date.

It helps to have all the loose ends of a program gathered up at a single END.

Notice the way that the IF of line 40 chooses between two sections of code.

Also see how the two bits of code are completely separate. I've highlighted this by using line numbers starting at 100 and 200 for each section.

When the program is run, only one of these bits of code is performed, the GOTOs being used to leap over the unused lines. Figure I shows the program's flow of control diagramatically.

This idea of having separate sections of a program doing separate things is extremely important, as you'll find when you come to write more complicated, practical pro-

grams of your own.

As we'll see, they make it much easier to write, correct and alter programs. And to be fairly confident that they will work.

The trouble is the GOTOs

are messy and in a long program they get messier.

What we need are subroutines. Program II has an example of one of these in use.

Looking at lines 10 to 60 the program seems fairly

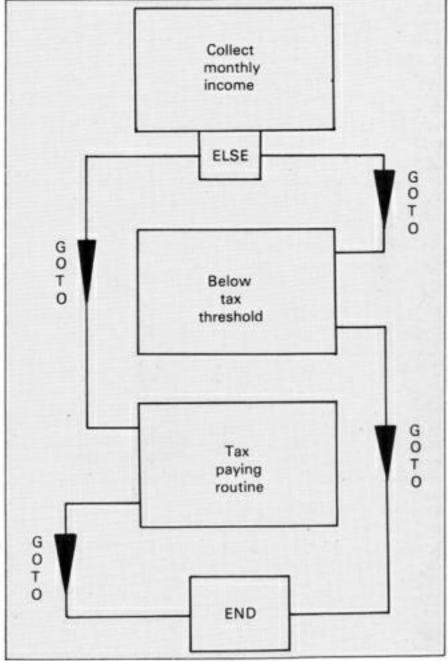


Figure 1: Flow of control for Program I

18 REM Program II
28 PRINT "Bive me a numb
er"
38 INPUT number
48 BOSUB 188
58 PRINT "The square of
";number" is ";square
68 END
188 REM squaring routine
118 square=number\*number
128 RETURN

Program II

straightforward. It takes a number from the keyboard and stores it in *number*.

Line 50 obviously prints out the value of *number* squared, and line 60 brings things to a halt. But what is this GOSUB 100 in line 40?

GOSUB tells the micro that it is to go to a section of code beginning at the line specified (in this case 100) and perform that. This code is known as a subroutine.

In this case the Electron obeys line 40 and goes to the subroutine starting at line 100. This is just a REM labelling the subroutine.

Take my advice, and always use a REM or two to explain what the subroutine does – or what you hope it does! It saves a lot of time, trouble and torment when you come to correcting or debugging faulty programs.

Once the program has entered the subroutine at line 100 it carries on as normal, going from line to line.

In this case it ignores the REM and goes on to calculate the square of *number*, storing it in *square*.

The next line contains another new keyword, RETURN. This does two things. First of all it marks the end of the subroutine (notice that there's nothing to show the start of a subroutine, hence the use of a REM).

It does more than that however: It also tells the micro to go back to the line that follows the one that called the subroutine, that is, the line after the original GOSUB.

In this case it was line 40 that sent the program hurtling off to the subroutine starting at line 100, so the RETURN of line 120 sends the program back to line 50.

The micro then carries on as normal, going from line to line.

Line 50 just displays the value of *square* and the next line, 60, ends the program.

If you like, you can look on the subroutine as a little program in its own right.

In Program II we only had one simple assignment statement before the micro came across the RETURN that ended the subroutine.

In fact you can have all the normal Basic commands in a subroutine. So you can have loops, IF statements and even subroutines.

More of this later on. The point to grasp is that GOSUB allows us to use a section of code without all the messiness we'd meet if we tried doing it with GOTOs.

A closer look at Program II produces a bit of a puzzle. After all, the END of line 60 brings things to a halt. So how does the program get to use lines 100 to 120 which come after the END?

The answer lies in the fact that the GOSUB that accesses the routine comes before the END. As this sends the program off to the code beginning at line 100, the END is jumped over.

It's rather like the way the GOTOs leapt over code in Program I. At the end of the subroutine, the program goes back to line 50 and then meets the END of line 60.

And this END has to be there. Try leaving it out and see what happens.

You get:

## No BOSUB at line 128

What has happened is that the program has performed as before, calling the subroutine and then RETURNing to the line after it and carrying on from there.

Only now the END is missing. The program carries on undaunted and gets on with executing lines 100 and 110. So far so good.

But what does the poor Electron do with the RETURN of line 120?

Normally when it meets a GOSUB the micro keeps a

18 REM Program III	118 PRINT "Net pay is ";
28 PRINT "Enter monthly	onthly" tax paid is 8"
income*	128 RETURN
38 INPUT monthly	200 REM tax routine
48 IF sonthly(288 THEN 8	218 tax=monthly+8.1
OSUB 100 ELSE GOSUB 200	228 net=monthly-tax
50 END	238 PRINT "Net pay is ";n
188 REM below tax thresho	et" tax paid is "tax
1d	248 RETURN

Program III

note of the following line number so it knows where to go back to when it meets RETURN. The GOSUBs and RETURNS are neatly paired.

Except, that is, at line 1.20 where the program now comes across a RETURN without having a matching GOSUB, and hence no place to return to.

The result is the computer gives up and an error message is issued.

So the rule is tuck your subroutines away after an END. You can look on these subroutines at the end of the program as similar to the appendices of a book. When the program comes across a GOSUB it refers to these subroutines to find out what to

do. After this brief diversion it carries on with the main program. Figure II shows the flow of control in Program II.

Program III is a version of Program I. This time it uses the much superior subroutines rather than the horrible GOTOs.

The first three lines do the same job as before, but line 40 has changed. It now chooses between two subroutines, rather than two sections of code insulated from each other by a series of GOTO-inspired jumps.

The code in these two subroutines is just the same as before, except that now they are tucked away after the END

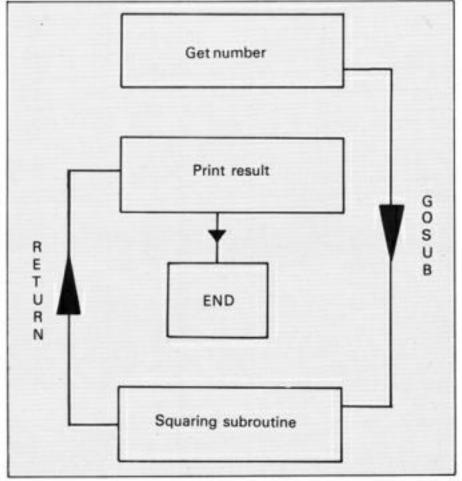


Figure II: Flow of control for Program II

## **Beginners**

## From Page 45

of line 50 and they are both terminated with RETURN.

In this case it makes little or no difference whether we use subroutines or not. The code is practically the same, although I think you'll agree that once you know about subroutines, Program III is easier to follow.

So subroutines make programs simpler. They can also save a lot of typing.

Very often programs use the same bits of code over and over again with only minor differences. A games program might calculate the score after every screen, the only difference in the sums being the actual bonus per screen held in, say, the numeric variable bonus.

It's much easier to have just one scoring subroutine and call it with the appropriate value of bonus, rather than copy out all the lines of the scoring routine each time you want to use it.

And subroutines not only simplify programs and save typing time, they also make it much easier to alter them.

Suppose that the tax laws suddenly changed, and instead of being taxed at 10 per cent it becomes 20 per cent.

In Program I we have to search through the listing, find the appropriate line and change it. In Program III we can go straight to the "tax routine" subroutine and modify that in the light of the new rate.

In fact, we could change all the code in that subroutine, adding new lines and the program would still work. We could "plug in" an entirley new routine as needed without having to worry about the rest of the program.

In the longer, more practical programs that you'll soon be writing, this ability to modify programs by changing the subroutines makes life a lot easier. But before you start creating an epic listing have a look at Program IV.

It consists of just two subroutines. The first, lines 100 to 130, simply asks for the user's age and stores it in

18 REM Program IV Liar" 228 IF age>8 AND age(5 TH 28 SOSUB 188: REM get the EN PRINT "You learnt to rea age d early" 38 BOSUB 208: REM give th 238 IF age(18 THEN PRINT . ..... "You can't vote" 48 END 248 IF age=21 THEN PRINT 188 REM collects age "Ever been kissed?" 118 PRINT "How old are yo 258 IF age=48 THEN PRINT 128 INPUT age "Your life is beginning aga 138 RETURN in" 200 REM displays message 268 RETURN 218 IF age(8 THEN PRINT \*

Program IV

age. The second, lines 200 to 260, prints out an appropriate message if the right age is entered.

Notice how the subroutines begin with an explanatory REM and each start on a line number which is a multiple of 100, making them easy to find.

The program itself is desperately simple, but it does show a couple of things. Look how short the main program is. It's only four lines long and one of those is a REM and another the END!

Really, only two lines are doing the work, the two that call the subroutines. Yet in those two lines the whole structure of the program is shown clearly. Of course, the REMs help. (Moral: if in doubt, stick a REM there.)

I said earlier that subroutines could be looked on as mini-programs. They can have IF statements and loops and all the normal structures. They can even call subroutines as Program V, which does the same job as Program IV, demonstrates.

The big change comes in the subroutine formed by lines 200 to 260. Here, instead of a simple PRINT after the IF, another subroutine is called.

These new subroutines are listed from lines 300 to 710. I haven't put in the normal opening REMs as I think the PRINT statements document them fully.

Of course it's a trivial example but suppose that these sub-subroutines were more useful than just a silly message.

They might, in fact, be routines to work out agerelated benefits. So if you are between 0 and 5 years of age, the subroutine at 400 might contain all sorts of child welfare information and calculations. It might even call other subroutines.

But more of that next month. For the moment just grasp that like big fleas have little fleas, so subroutines can call subroutines.

But before you get the itch to write a few subroutines yourself have a look at Program VI.

18 REM Program VI
28 firstRoutine=188
38 secondRoutine=288
48 808UB firstRoutine
58 808UB secondRoutine
68 END
188 REM first routine
118 PRINT "first routine"
128 RETURN
288 REM second routine
218 PRINT"second routine"
228 RETURN

Program VI

While it hardly pushes back the frontiers of Electron programming, it does show one important technique.

Notice how the GOSUBs of lines 40 and 50 are followed by variable names instead of the usual numbers.

The line numbers have been stored in firstRoutine and secondRoutine in lines 20 and 30. This makes the program much clearer to read and understand. Programs with lines like:

100 BOSUB calculateTax

or:

200 BOSUB rapAlien

are almost self-documenting.

Unfortunately though, the RENUMBER command doesn't take them into account so they aren't too practical.

On which note we'll finish for this month. Next time we'll have a look at subroutines in greater detail and see how they can help us plan our programs.

19 REM Program V	258 IF age=48 THEN PRINT
28 BOSUB 188	"Your life is beginning aga
38 60SUB 208	in*
48 END	268 RETURN
188 REM collects age	300 PRINT "Liar"
118 PRINT "How old are yo	310 RETURN
u*i	488 PRINT "You learnt to
128 INPUT age	read early*
138 RETURN	410 RETURN
200 REM displays message	588 PRINT "You can't vote
218 IF age(8 THEN BOSUB 3	
88	518 RETURN
228 IF age>8 AND age(5 TH	688 PRINT "Ever been kiss
EN BOSUB 488	ed?*
238 IF age(18 THEN BOSUB	618 RETURN
500	788 PRINT "Your life is b
248 IF age=21 THEN BOSUB	eginning again*
600	718 RETURN

Program V

## Micro Messages

I HAVE a Cumana disc system and wanted to use the spare ROM socket for a good disc-based database.

After much difficulty in getting answers as far as compatibility is concerned I decided to risk buying Viewstore in the hope that it would work.

It did so perfectly. It is rather slow, as is a lot of BBC software run on the Electron, but it allows Electron users to handle extremely large databases.

It passes information to View (ROM cartridge) for mail merging perfectly. Among other things I now use Viewstore for cataloguing my collections of books, cassettes and records.

As you know the Electron does not have the same function keys as the BBC Micro. After trial and error I discovered that the Electron's commands were as below:

## Key Function

- 1 Record Format
- 2 Change Display
- 3 Delete End of Record
- 4 Beginning of Field
- 5 End of Field
- 6 Index Field
- 7 Locate
- 8 Insert Character
- 9 Delete Character
- O Data
- A Card Layout
- B Database Header
- C Cursor Lock
- J Delete Record
- M Beginning of Record
- N End of Record
- O Down one Screen
- P Up one Screen
- . End of File
- / Beginning of File
  - Forward one Character
  - Back one Character

Because the Cumana disc system should not get 'Can't Extend' errors it is not necessary to state the space required on the disc when setting up a database.

I see no reason why Viewstore should not work for Plus 3 users as well, providing they have something like a ROM adapter for a Plus 1

## Viewstore for those really big databases

Cartridge or a Slogger ROM

Finally could you tell me if the Slogger Turbo-driver might speed up Viewstore by making disc accessing faster?

Would this make my Electron any more unreliable? It tends to crash occasionally for no apparent reason – I put this down to its heavy work load. –

## Stephen W. Domleo, Umberleigh, N. Devon.

 The Turbo-driver will speed up your Electron, but the disc system will be pretty much the same.

If you use Modes 0 to 3 you'll find that screen operations and calculations are much faster.

We haven't had any reports of unreliable Turbo Electrons so it's probably safe to assume that it can cope with the extra speed.

## Map of the Citadel

I BOUGHT Citadel for my Electron a month ago and I haven't yet finished it.

It would be a great help if you could print a plan of all the rooms and places in your mag.

Michael Hughes, Gres-

ford, Clwyd.

 Can anyone help Michael with a map for Citadel?

## More tips

I WOULD like to add to Tim Walter's tips on Citadel. Firstly he mentioned that to get the crystal in the central tower you must jump from the top of the East tower to pull the lever and hence lose a lot of energy.

This is not so. To pull the lever collect the bucket and fill it with water from the cellar.

Take the bucket with the water in to the East fireplace and put the fire out. Then climb up the chimney and you will be able to get to the lever.

Tim did not mention where to put the crystals. Take them to the temple and drop them where the trampoline is. The crystal will disappear and be placed in the sanctuary.

When you have all five crystals in the sanctuary stand on one of the pads in the room to the right of the sanctuary. You will be transported to the palace.

Here you must collect the bejewelled figurine and return to the temple the same way as you came.

You will then have de-

stroyed the teleport system, and if you have 99 points you become ruler of Citadel.

To get 99 points you need the three crowns which are in the following three places:

- Down the bottom of the well
   drop the ice crystal at the bottom of the well so you can enter the room to your right where there is a crown.
- In the witch's house when you get into the witch's house through the chimney and have killed the monk jump into the wall above the ladder.

There you will find a secret passage leading to a room with a crown in it.

■ In the cellar – drop the trampoline or barrel where the key is. You will then be able to jump into a secret passage in the roof and walk into a room containing the last crown.

One final point - people may be having trouble with lack of energy.

To help overcome this it is useful to take the blue blocks to Stonehenge, where they will be transformed into 30 or 40 energy units. – D. Waterhouse, Hinckley, Leicester.

## ... and more

THE Key to the Citadel letter in the May 1986 issue of Electron User misinforms people of the correct way to get the fourth crystal.

To put the switch on at the blue wall all that is needed is the green bucket filled with water off the beach to put the flames out at the east fireplace.

Once out there is a passage up the back of the fireplace up to the blue wall at the top.

To get past the monk go part way down the passage and he will stick in the hole and can be easily shot with a spell.

Paul S. Leech, Seascale, Cumbria.

ALL programs printed in this issue are exact reproductions of listings taken from running programs which have been thoroughly tested.

However, on the very rare occasions that mistakes may occur corrections will be published as a matter of urgency. Should you encounter error messages when you type in a program

they will almost certainly be the result of your own typing mistakes.

Unfortunately we can no longer answer personal programming queries concerning these mistakes. Of course letters about suggested errors will be investigated without delay, but any replies found necessary will only appear in the mail pages.

## Those trying programs . . .

I ENJOY reading Merlin's Cave and Micro Messages. I also like previews for games and advertisements.

My only problem is that whenever! try a program from the magazine they do not work! — Brian Marum, Ealing.

 Typing in listings from the magazine might seem easy, but getting them to run afterwards can be much more difficult.

When you have finished entering a program go through it very carefully, line by line, looking for simple typing

Even experts can't type in a listing without making at least one error and usually there are several.

Rest assured that all our listings have been thoroughly checked and if any errors do slip through — a rare occurrence — you'll find the corrections in Micro Messages. Our eagle-eyed readers don't miss much!

## Reader's choice

THANKS for a great magazine. I especially like Merlin's Cave and the new graphics series by Trevor Roberts — this really shows what can be achieved on an Electron.

How's about seeing a few software specials on games with a particular theme, such as unarmed combat, aircraft, football and so on?

I would also like to see the return of the Top Ten, as this gives a good idea of which games to buy and which ones to avoid. – Munro Drive, Edinburgh.

## Tricky problem

IF anybody were to write to Acorn saying that they were thinking of buying a computer and could they have details of the Electron that information would be despatched by return of post free of charge.

However having sold the

WHAT would you like to see in future issues of Electron User?

What tips have you picked up that could help other readers?

Here is your opportunity to share your experiences.

Remember that these are the pages that you write yourselves. So

tear yourself away from your Electron keyboard and drop us a line. And please, if you want a reply, enclose an SAE. The address is:

Micro Messages Electron User Europa House 68 Chester Road Hazel Grove Stockport SK7 5NY.

Electron Acorn no longer want to know you. In my opinion they act disgracefully toward Electron owners.

Last March I wrote to Acorn Technical Enquiries Dept. at Cambridge, enclosing a first class SAE. My letter of inquiry has been completely ignored.

As a pensioner I can ill-afford to waste postage stamps and envelopes. Could it be that Acorn are in such dire straits that they resort to steaming off postage stamps to reuse themselves?

If you publish this letter it may at least shame them into refunding the 34p I have wasted.

In view of the fierce competition in the computer industry it is strange that firms can be so indifferent and dilatory.

My simple inquiry to Acorn was requesting a foolproof method of preventing program listing. In June 1985 Electron User you published a method in response to a reader's request, but I found I could break it.

However there must be a system, as proved by Mini Office and other commercial tapes. — J. Rayner, Mansfield, Notts.

 You may have made a simple request but the solution is far from simple.

Simple protection systems are simple to break into – you'll find such a system in Micro Messages in our June 1986 issue.

Software companies employ protection experts – programmers who specialise in protection systems.

These programmers can provide you with a system that will foil 99.99 per cent of all pirates and hackers, but they aren't cheap and will provide you with a hefty bill.

## Lost for words

I HAVE just bought Commando by Elite for my Electron. It's not a bad game but why is it so slow?

In the April edition of Electron User you said that Superior Software were producing Speech! for the Electron.

A friend immediately placed an advanced order for Speech!, but in the May edition you said that they were not bringing it out. Which statement is true? - Darren Wray, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

 The Electron version of Commando is quite slow at times. Owners of Slogger's Turbo Driver will find it a fast and exciting game to play.

Superior Software at first thought that it may be possible to convert Speech to the Electron, but had to abandon it as they found it impossible.

## Teletext adapter

IN your October 1984 issue it was mentioned that Sir Computers of Cardiff had brought out a Mode 7 adapter for the Electron.

However on inquiring at a local computer shop I was told that they had gone bust.

In the May 1986 issue you said that Morley Electronics have brought out a teletext adapter for use with the Electron with built in Mode 7.

Are there any other firms which produce a Mode 7 adapter? If not, are there likely to be any companies doing so in the near future? — Chris

## Willis, Choppington, Northumberland.

 The Morley teletext adapter is the only one available for the Electron, and we haven't heard of any other companies planning to produce one.

## Circle of triangles

I FOUND Trevor Robert's Circle of Triangles program in the March 1986 Notebook interesting but not very efficient.

After all, when you've added the extra lines to make it loop five times the program calculates the x and y coordinates for every loop.

Why not, I asked myself, just calculate all the values of x and y once and for all, storing them in an array? Then the program can just reference these values from the loop instead of having to calculate them anew each time round. The result is the enclosed program:

```
10 REM CIRCLE OF TRIANGL
ES
   20 REM TREVOR ROBERTS
   30 MODE 0
   48 DIM X(24), Y(24)
   50 VDU 29,640;512;
   60 GCOL 3,3
   70 degree=0
   80 FOR loop=1 TO 24
   98 angle=RAD(degree)
  100 X(loop)=200+SIN(angle
  110 Y(loop)=200+COS(angle
  120 degree=degree+15
  130 NEXT LOOP
  140 FOR outer=1 TO 5
  150 FOR inner=1 TO 24
  168 x=X(inner):y=Y(inner)
  178 PROCtriangle(x,y)
  188 NEXT inner
  198 NEXT outer
  288 END
  218 DEF PROCtriangle(x,y)
  228 MOVE x.Y
  238 PLOT 1, 58,58
  248 PLOT 1,58,-58
  250 PLOT 1,-100,0
  268 ENDPROC
```

It is much faster than the earlier one. - Guy Wicker, Sheffield.

Trevor says that you're right,

the program is a lot better your way.

He points out in mitigation that he only had a limited amount of space to explain the original listing without going into arrays.

## Screen dump

DO you know of a suitable screen dump for the Epson MX-80 dot matrix printer as the one in the March 1985 issue doesn't work with my printer. — Stuart Toller, Thornbury, Bristol.

 You must have made a typing error. Actually you'll find an excellent dump suitable for Shinwa and Epson printers in the June 1986 issue of Electron User.

## Listing Sphinx

HERE is a method for listing Sphinx Adventure by Paul Fellows without the need for a bad program fixer:

CHAIN Sphinx as usual. When it has loaded crash the program by typing GO RENUMBER RENUMBER RENUMBER RENUMBER ..., by holding down the Function key and B until you hear the string-too-long beep.

Press Return and then enter:

!TOP=&FF@D

Finally LIST as usual. – David Patrick, Neilston, Glasgow.

## Electron's OS

WHAT OS has the present Electron got? If it is 1.2 is it possible to upgrade from OS 1.0 to OS 1.2?

I got my computer about 19 months ago and I have an OS of 1.0. - E.A. Pearson, Ipswich, Suffolk.

 There is only one version of the Electron's operating system − 1.0. This is equivalent to the BBC Micro's OS 1.2.

## Keeping track of memory

CAN you help me with a few minor problems on my Electron?

Firstly I bought Mini Office which I find invaluable. However I have a problem with the spreadsheet program.

If I type in a lot of figures and formulae I occasionally get an error message saying 'no room at . . . 'at which point the program breaks and I cannot retrieve the inputted data.

Is there any way of avoiding this by finding out how much memory is left, or by retrieving the information?

Secondly since I have got a Plus 1 interface I sometimes get the error message 'EVALEND' displayed when loading recorded tapes. What does it mean and what is its effect on the computer?

I cannot find any reference

to it in my manual or in the booklet supplied with the Plus

Thirdly I have bought a Brother HR-5 thermal transfer printer and the problem is getting the in-built functions to work.

In the manual the instructions say LPRINT or PRINT 1 but these do not work on my Electron and error messages are displayed.

Also is there a screen dump program for this printer, or does the Epson screen dump work on it?

Finally I am stuck on Sphinx. I can get as far as the serpent but, despite trying to set fire to something I still cannot get out. What is it I set fire to, and what command do I use?

The only way I have found of getting out is to rub the ring but that only lands back in the sorcerer's lair. - David J. Meleleu, Wellingborough, Northants.

 Unfortunately there's no indication of the amount of memory left, so stick to small numbers of figures and simple formulae.

If memory is a problem then you need a ROM-based spreadsheet, such as Viewsheet from Acornsoft. This will set you back about £25.

We've never had the error message you describe so we're stumped. Can anyone help?

Have a look at Micro Messages, May 1986 for help with your printer.

The January 1986 issue of Electron User contained a special on Sphinx with a complete solution.

## Disc filing system

MY son and I decided to get a disc filing system for our Electron and we opted for Solidisk's EFS interface and a disc drive with PSU.

However three interfaces later, we are back to square one. Each arrived without a protective cover and was unworkable.

We have had no better luck with the disc drive. We sent off to Viglen for one with PSU, but were told that there had been an error in the advert and the price was in fact higher than stated.

We then decided to order one we could afford from Watford Electronics, but again we found the price had risen.

Surely these companies should have more reliable marketing strategies. They seem to advertise goods which they don't have in stock and for which they can't guarantee a price.

Can you recommend a reliable company which will provide a workable system at an acceptable price. We are not interested in the Plus 3 or the Cumana. — C. Wood,

Howden, Livingston.

• If you've tried the Solidisk interface and you're not interested in the Plus 3 or Cumana interface, that only leaves Advanced Computer Products Plus 4 disc interface. This was reviewed in the June 1986 issue of Electron User.

It is an excellent interface and is the one we use in the office. ACP can also supply a suitable drive.

## Compatible

WE have a regular subscription to Electron User but we no longer have an Electron, only BBC B with an Econet system.

Could you tell me which games listings are fully compatible with the Electron and BBC Micro?

Fruit Worm from the January 1986 issue will not run, even after removing any obvious bugs. – F. Scoote, Mayfield Middle School, Ryde.

 Not all Electron User listings run on the BBC Micro.
 Basically the simpler the program the greater the chance of it working.

Fruit Worm is a complicated machine code program which isn't compatible with the BBC Micro.

However the author has converted it to run on it and The Micro User will be publishing it shortly.

## **Incompatible**

I HAVE reached the tenth Dan in The Way Of The Exploding Fist by Melbourne House.

When I completed it the game just carried on at the same level which was a bit disappointing.

The way to beat the harder opponents is to jump over them and jump back quickly so that they have their backs to you.

Then you can kick or punch them. You must be careful though that you jump back quickly or you will be hit,

My high score on Fist is 71,900. I think it is the best game on the Electron but I can't get it to work on joystick.

I have a First Byte joystick interface. Can you help? – Andrew Hagan, Horn-church, Essex.

 We've had a few letters saying that Exploding Fist doesn't work with joysticks plus First Byte interface. It sounds like the two aren't compatible.

## Listings galore!

Save yourself the chore of typing in listings by sending for our monthly tapes, packed with games, utilities, graphics and other programs from the pages of Electron User.

On the July 1986 tape: ROYAL WEDDING Celebrate the block puzzle. SNAPDRAGON Two player version of the classic card game. ATTRIBUTES Colourful two player strategy game. FORMATTER Make your listings easier to read. DISCS Extended star commands. EXTRA COMMANDS A WHILE... WEND command for your micro. PLUS superb digitised picture of Andrew and Sarah.

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On the April 1985 tape: SUPER ARCHER Target practice. BINARY SEARCH Search data efficiently. JOYPLUS Switched joystick routine. ODD ONE OUT Educational fun. POLYGONS 3D rotation. MONEY CRAZY Arcade action. STARCHART The night sky.
FORTUNE TELLER Horoscope. **COLLISION DETECTION Alien** rs. HILO Guessing game. NOTEBOOK Hello to assembler.

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birdshoot. ORGAN Music maestro please! NOTEBOOK An original program. RANDOM NUMBERS Or not so random! SNAKES Rep arcade action. CHEESE RACE Beat rival mice.

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MATHS TEST Try out your mental

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On the June 1984 tape: MONEY MAZE Avoid the ghosts to get the cash. CODE BREAKER A mastermind is needed to crack the code. ALIEN See little green men -the Electron way! SETUP Colour commands without tears.
CRYSTALS Beautiful graphics.
LASER SHOOT OUT An intergalactic shooting gallery SMILER Have a nice day!

On the May 1984 tape: RALLY DRIVER High speed car control. SPACE PODS More aliens to annihilate. CODER Secret messages made simple. FRUIT MACHINE Spin the wheels to win. CHASER Avoid your opponent to survive. TIC-TAC-TOE Electro ights and crosses. ELECTRON DRAUGHTSMAN Create and save Electron masterpieces.

On the April 1984 tape: SPACEHIKE A hopping arcade classic. FRIEZE Electron wallpaper. PELICAN Cross roads safely. CHESSTIMER Clock your moves. ASTEROID Space is a minefield. LIMERICK Automatic rhymes. ROMAN Numbers in the ancient way. BUNNYBLITZ The Easter program. DOGDUCK The classic logic game.

On the March 1984 tape: CHICKEN Test your nerve.
COFFEL A tantalising word game.
PARKY'S PERIL Parky's invisible
maze. REACTION TIMER How fast
are you? BRAINTEASER A puzzling program. COUNTER Mental arithmetic. PAPER, SCISSORS, STONE Out-guess your Electron. CHARACTER GENERATOR Create shapes

On the February 1984 tape: NUMBER BALANCE Mental arithmetic. CALCULATOR Make your Electron a calculator. DOILIES Patterns galore. TOWERS OF HANOI The age old puzzle. LUNAR LANDER Test your skill. POSITRON INVADERS The old

On the introductory tape: ANAGRAM Sort out the jumbled letters. DOODLE Multicoloured graphics. **EUROMAP** Test your geography. KALEIDOSCOPE Electron graphics run riot, CAPITALS New upper case letters. ROCKET, WHEEL, CANDLE Three fireworks programs. BOMBER Drop the bombs before you crash. DUCK Simple animation. METEORS Collisions in space.



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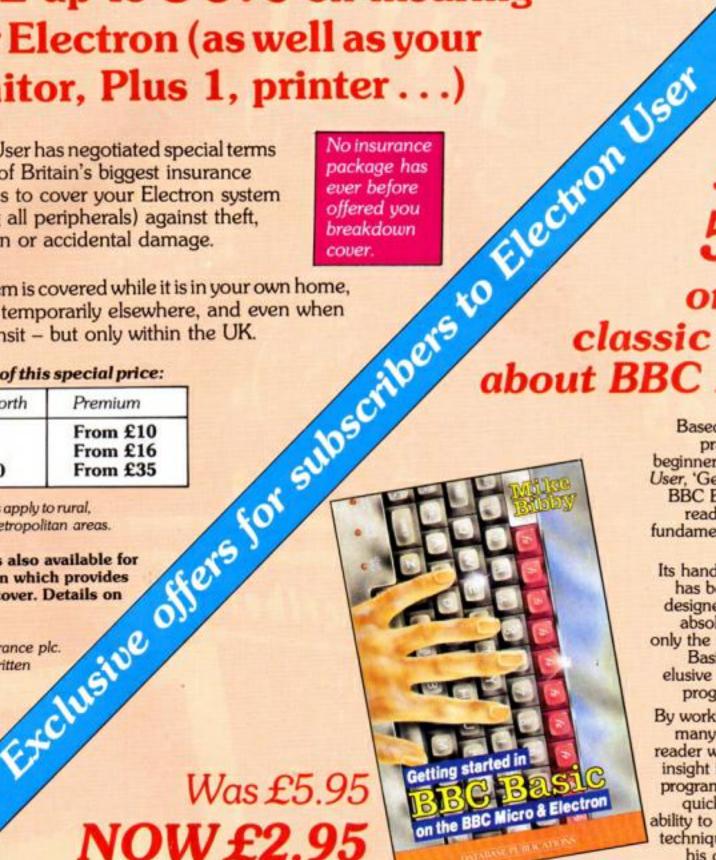
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## Formatter

THIS is a machine code utility designed to make long listings of programs easier to read. When run it adds the new star command FORMAT to the operating system.

Long and complex lines where there are several statements separated by colons are often difficult to follow in a listing – especially on a screen in 40 column mode. So after entering:

### \*FORMAT

these multi-statement lines will be split up and listed with each of the statements on a separate line. When you've finished enter:

### \*FORMAT

again and formatting will be switched off. If you forget to switch it off before running a program you may find the program acting peculiarly as Formatter will format the text.

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It works by intercepting the oswrch vector, since all text printed on the screen or printer passes through this.

Each character is checked to see if it is a colon and when one is found a carriage return, line feed and five spaces are printed before sending the colon.

The oscli vector is also intercepted by the routine. All star commands pass through this.

Any star command entered is checked to see if it is FORMAT. If it is it jumps to our routine, if not it jumps to the operating system as normal.

The Break vector is intercepted so that the routine will still function after Break or Control+Break.

Leave out lines 580, 590 and 600 until you have the program working correctly as these alter the vector.

1288

# How to make long programs easier to read

By KEITH TRANGMAR

10 REM Listing Formatter 28 REM By Keith Trangmar 30 REM (c) Electron User 48 FOR PASS=8T02STEP2 58 PX=&988 68 command=478 78 wrchv=472 80 cliv=474 90 flag=\$76 100 colon=477 110 COPT PASS 128 \ 130 \ Change vectors to p oint to user routine 148 .break 150 BCS set\_up:RTS 160 .set\_up 178 CLI 188 LDA#8:STA flag 198 LDA &288:STA cliv 200 LDA &209:STA cliv+1 218 LDA &28E:STA wrchy 228 LDA &28F:STA wrchy+1 238 LDA#clint MOD256:STA

240 LDA#clint DIV256:STA \$289 250 LDA#start MOD256:STA &28E 268 LDA#start DIV256:STA &28F 278 SEI 288 RTS 298 \ 388 \ Identify \*FORMAT co meand 310 .clint PHP:PHA:STX co mmand:STY command+1:LDY#1 328 .check\_loop LDA (come and), Y: CMP format, Y: BNE not format: INY: CPY#6: BNE check \_loop 338 / 348 \ Print 'Ok.' 350 LDA#79: JSR oswrch: LDA #187:JSR oswrch:LDA#46:JSR oswrch: JSR &FFE7 368 INC colon: LDA command

d+1:PLA:PLP:RTS 388 .not format PLA:PLP:L DX command:LDY command+1:JM P (cliv) 398 \ 400 \ Check for colon bei ng printed 410 .start CMP#58:BEQ che ck: CMP#34: BNE oswrch: INC fl 420 .oswrch JMP(wrchv) 438 .check LDA colon: AND# 1: BNE test 440 .print\_colon LDA#58:J MP oswrch 450 .test LDA flag: AND#1: BNE print colon 468 \ 470 \ New line and tab 480 JSR&FFE7:LDX#5:LDA#9:

.loop JSR oswrch: DEX: BNE lo

:CLC:ADC#6:BCC skip2:INC co

378 .skip2 TAX:LDY comman

OP

490 JMP print\_colon

500 .format EQUS\* FORMAT\*

510 J:NEXT

520 CALL set\_up

530 ?colon=0

540 REM \*THIS:BIT:IS:IN:S

PEECH:MARKS.\*

550 REM::BUT:THIS:BIT:IS:

NOT !:

560 \*KEY1 L.!N!M

570 \*FX138.0,129

580 \*FX247.76

590 \*FX248.0

600 \*FX249.9

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This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 53.

610 #FORMAT

**EXCITING** news this month is that Robico has released Project Thesius, the follow up to Rick Hanson. It is subtitled Rick Hanson II and seems every bit as good as the last one.

Another new release is Gilsoft's Quill, which I hope to review next month. Shards also told me that it will have released a new game by the time you read this.

Called Operation Safras it will be presented in the same manner as Woodbury End and I look forward to seeing it.

I'm afraid I also have some bad news. I can no longer answer letters personally on problems in adventures.

My mailbag has been increasing steadily since I started this column and I now get over 100 letters a week, which leaves me little time to research and write the column.

I would ask those of you who are waiting for an answer to be patient while I clear the backlog.

Of course I still want you to write in with your problems and I will answer them through these pages.

I get great enjoyment from reading your opinions so please feel free to write in - if only for a chat.

I would like to point out though that about 90 per cent of the questions I am asked



## Rick Hanson's back, as lively as ever

have already been answered in the column at some time, so it is always worth checking your back issues.

For anyone in desperate need of help I am starting a new section called the Lords of Adventure.

If you can help readers with any adventures let me know and I'll publish your name, address and the games you can help with. I'll make you one of my Lords of Adventure.

Citadel seems to be prompting a lot of mail and I am sure that anyone offering

help would be much appreciated.

This month also sees the first Top Twenty. It has been compiled from all the marks sent to me over the last year.

Apart from the position that each game earned I have also given the average mark that each received. As you can see from the chart it has been very

Epic unsurprisingly won top spot and managed to get all of its range into the Top Ten. I wonder how they will fare against the new competition from Robico in the coming year?

Melbourne House has also done well in getting its three games into the Top Ten.

Woodbury End is a recent release from Shards and has done superbly to get into the charts in so short a time.

Keep your marks coming in for the next Top Ten.

Ian Ruthven who has sent in tips for Twin Kingdom Valley which I will be revealing in the future has also asked for help with Citadel. Any Lords or Ladies of Adventure care to oblige?

Guy Richardson asked for Merlin's help but didn't specify what with. What do you want help with Guy? Unfortunately my magic powers don't stretch to mind reading.

Neil Sedgwick came up with two worthwhile suggestions for software houses. Firstly, enclose a second cassette with the adventure to be used as a save-game tape.

This would avoid the need to search through various cassettes for the right tape especially useful if you haven't played the game for a while.

Secondly, why not have a compilation tape of adventures? Quite often when compilation tapes are released there are a couple of games and one adventure so why not have all adventures?

I agree with both of these suggestions Neil - software houses please note.

Richard Jay is compiling a database of adventure clues and asks me to print his name and address so that readers can send him maps and solutions for it.

You can write to him at 102 Highcliffe Road, Wickford, Essex, SS11 8JX.

I'm not quite sure how you stand with copyright laws if you market this Richard, but I would think it only fair to give copies of your database to any reader who writes in.

W.E. Trevelyan asked if I would indicate the age level that a program is aimed at when I review it.

He goes on to suggest that Adventureland is aimed at players up to the age of 12, the Epic games at astute 14 to 15 year olds and Hampstead at the 18+ age range.

Frankly I don't think you can categorise adventures this way. Adventureland, the first

### **Adventures Top 20** Epic Wheel of Fortune 86 Epic Castle Frankenstein Melbourne House 84 Classic Adventure 83 Epic Kingdom of Klein Acornsoft Countdown to Doom Melbourne House 82 Melbourne House Hampstead 81 Terrormolinos Shards 80 Woodbury End Bug-Byte Twin Kingdom Valley 79 Epic Quest for Holy Grail Softek 78 Eye of Zoltan Adventure Int. 77 Spiderman Acornsoft Sphinx Adventure **Dorling Kindersley** 13 Greedy Dwarf Adventure Int. 14 Strange Odessy Potter 75 Staff of Law Adventure Int. Pirate Adventure 74 Adventure Int.

Softek

Potter

Adventure Int.

73

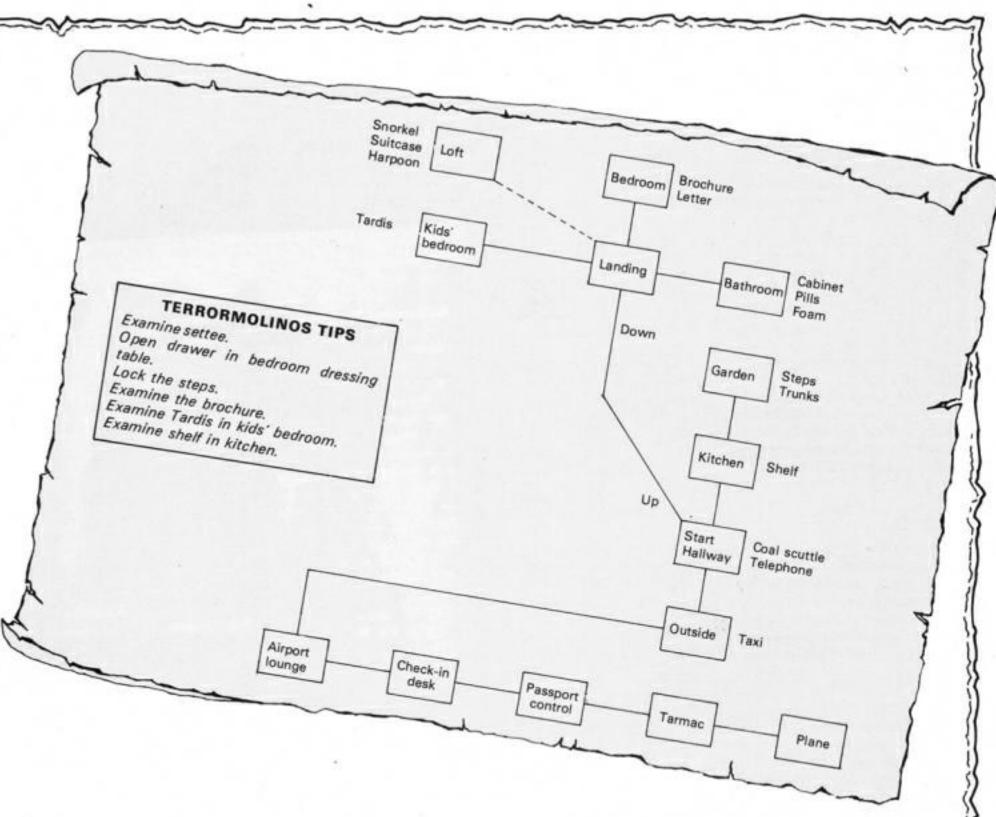
18

Adventureland

Incredible Hulk

Five Stones of Anadon

Galadriel in Distress



home computer adventure, first saw light of day on a TRS-80.

In those days a 12-year-old would be unlikely to have access to the computer, let alone the game itself.

I respect all my reader's opinions, but in this case I would like to point out that I have received letters from people aged between 5 and 75 about the games you mention.

I feel that the only way to categorise an adventure is by how difficult it is compared to its cost. Even then it is only one opinion and will obviously differ from person to person.

Incidentally my "inexplicably cool opinion" about Hampstead was due to it relying too heavily on humour for atmosphere, and since the humour didn't appeal to me I didn't feel there was any atmosphere.

I appreciate that it is a complex adventure and its popularity in the Top Twenty proves that most readers like it, but I didn't. Terrormolinos on the other hand appeals immensely to me.

Merlin

## Hall of Fame

## Woodbury End

Les Shipton

The Help clues continued -

- Office hours suffice. Get the keys from the Mayor's office between the hours of 8 and 5.
- Open Sesake. Go into the records office and start reading the report.
- Pick a so near give cheer.
   Examine the print for the combination to the shed. Don't take the print with you though.
- Digital do-it-all. Getting the cube from the shed.
- Well can you handle that.
   Turn the well handle and look.

### Wheel of Fortune

Craig Romans

You will now be underground so use the lamp, but since you are in real time be careful not to waste it.

Collect as much treasure as you can, but make sure you work your way south and go into the fly's cave and back out into the spider's cave – don't waste time though.

Now get the wheel and go back to the fly's cave for the penny. Decide for yourself what you want to leave underground, but make sure you keep the basket.

Go to the steps and up to the trapdoor. Unbolt it and go up into the building.

Now go to the machine and insert the penny. Go back to the building and leave all your treasure except the music box. Now spin the wheel.

## Spiderman 2 Robert Henderson

Go to floor 1 and give the calcium to the lizard. Go into the hall and shoot a web at the bio gem. You can now take it.

Go to the sandman's room, then up on to the celing and

## Contact Corner

If you want an adventure pen-pal why not write to one of the readers mentioned here.

Anyone who wants their name included should write in, making sure that their name and address is legible.

O Jason Harken, 156 Biack-a-tree Road, Nuneaton, Warks. CV10 8AG. O Mike Lacey, 397 Baker Street, Alvaston, Derby DE2 8SJ.

O Alan Jones, 5 Hayes Close, Newtown, Bristol BS2 OAG.

## From Page 57

LOOK CRIB. Get the formula then look again and get the

Drop the formula, GO FLOOR and leave the room. Go to floor 2 then outside until you are floating.

FEEL NORTH, get the gem, go south and FEEL SOUTH and get the other gem. Then JUMP UP, take the mesh and enter the fan.

Keep shooting web at it until its speed falls to 50 RPM. Now shoot a web at the button and CRAWL FAN. Keep going down until you see Dr. Octopus.

## Gisburne's Castle

Paul James

Use the oil on the rusty door to free it, then open it with the key. Use the potion to reduce your size. The spade is used in the dungeons to get to the cellar, and the cannon ball and gunpowder are used to load

the cannon. If you have found the cannon you have also found Gisburne. Finally use the flint to fire the cannon and kill him.

### The Count

A.J. Haynes

Day 1. Get up and wait for the bell to ring. Go to the front door and take the postcard.

Now go to the kitchen and lower the dumb waiter when you have entered it. GO ROOM, take the clip from the postcard and pick the lock.

Keep the clip but store all the other objects in the room with the century worth of dust. Lock the door and go to bed and sleep.

## Revenge of Zor H.J. Bastien

Search for the courtyard for a rope and frisk the guard for a whistle. Throw and pull the rope to free the grating.

Throw the rope again and climb it. Now blow the whistle in the forest to get a fly swatter

and push the altar and read the book. The book gives the ingredients to use in the mixing bowl. Kill the flies with

the swatter, then drop them to make the frog appear. Finally throw the net to catch the frog and bat.

## Feedback

Dave Frankham has sent in a map and solution to Gisbourne's Castle. If anyone wants a copy please send an sae.

Incidentally, Dave, I'd recommend either the Epic or Robico range for your next adventure.

J. Foggitt offers help on Nicholas Latham's problem with Bored of the Rings.

After leaving the downs go along the East/West road until you are next to the mountain.

There is an exit North here which leads to the mountain where you'll find a bag of pepper.

Go to the Morona gate, collecting your friends from

Riverdull along the way, and then drop the bag. One of your friends will sneeze and provide a means of getting through the gate.

W.E. Trevelyan reveals that Lou Carey is wrong to say that in Galadriel in Distress both the bottle and the goblet contain poison.

It is in either one or the other depending on a ransom spin of a coin. The Loremaster will tell you which is safe and which is not.

M. Alexander has sent in a solution to Sphinx Adventure. An sae please if you want me to send you a copy.

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# Little 'uns learning to play, and playing to learn

Education on the Electron Part 3

By ROGER FROST

MANY parents have bought an Electron for children with some hope that it might help in their education. For teenagers this could mean buying an exam revision package, but for youngsters aged less than 11 the computer may seem a white elephant.

Its main use appears to be for shooting aliens or outwitting gorillas, and most people do not think of such arcade games as educational.

The aim of this article is to help parents and children get a bit more education from the Electron, while still keeping that vital element of fun.

Let's start with the very young – the under-fives or non-readers. There are quite a number of programs aimed at this age range which can help to teach a range of skills.

These may involve colour matching or recognising similar shapes. Children may be required to compare the attributes or features of pictures, or organise a sequence of events.

This may not sound like traditional learning, but for a child to be a successful scholar he or she must develop good visual discrimination and be able to plan a course of action.

In fact the skills of visual discrimination, matching and sequencing are vital for any child who is learning to read.

Programs for pre-readers can often be found in magazines. The Simon game, for instance, encourages memory and sequencing.

Pelmanism is a memory game, and on the computer it stimulates cooperation with other people rather than competition.

Examples of these types of programs can be found in the Fun School series (Page 51).

Mirrorsoft produces excellent software for youngsters. The funny and stimulating Mr Men programs are highly recommended.

Arcade games have value too. One like Acornsoft's Snapper is fairly easy to play and encourages good hand and eye coordination and a bit of forward planning.

However don't expect under-fives to sit at the computer on their own. Contact with a sympathetic adult is essential.

A grown up can ensure that the computer is used sensibly. There seems little point, for instance, in getting children to count balloons on a screen when real objects can be handled.

Mathematics, though, is a symbolic representation of reality. The Electron can be a real help with learning the value of a number and the symbol used for it.

Choose one which gives a good graphic and sound reward for success. However make sure that the failure routine is not so interesting that kids will be encouraged to get things wrong.

There are a number of programs for children who have acquired the rudiments of reading. A favourite of many five and six year olds is Podd published by ASK.

Podd is a large figure who can do 120 things. All youngsters have to do is type in a "do" word. If Podd can do it he graphically does it. If he can't he says he's sorry.

ASK has deliberately not supplied a list of the things that Podd can do, so children and the adults who help them must use their own ideas.

It's a very simple program that encourages little ones to think, spell accurately and use their imagination.

For early readers there are various levels of Read Right Away from Highlight Software. These provide practice at matching beginnings and endings of words and help children to learn about the sounds groups of letters make.

Like the Mirrorsoft Mr Men programs, they will cater not only for new readers, but for competent ones too.

When selecting software to assist with reading make sure it is suited to your child's ability. If the program is too difficult for a child boredom will quickly set in.

Another point to bear in mind is that many different reading schemes are used in schools. The wrong software could confuse a new reader.

Try to find out which system your child uses and if a particular program is suited.

For children who can read



Arcade games have value too . . . Acornsoft's Snapper is fairly easy to play and encourages good hand and eye coordination

## From Page 59

reasonably well text adventure games stand head and shoulders above all others as far as educational value is concerned.

A good adventure like a good book will encourage children to read, but as an extra, responses are required which need to be well thought out and correctly spelt.

While playing adventures a child is having to solve problems and if the program is well written the problems should be logical.

Adventures are usually so big that a child, or an adult, can't remember everything. This leads youngsters into realising that they will have to keep a record of where they have been and what they have found.

So adventures, which are usually thought of as games, will get youngsters reading, writing, recording in map or table form, problem solving and thinking logically.

If you can get more than one child to work on an adventure you get the added benefits of verbal reasoning and discussion.

That's not a bad cross section of the activities that go 6Children aged eight and upwards may cope with adult adventures?

on in a primary school.

Children aged from about five will be able to cope with the more simple adventures, but a friendly adult will probably need to be at hand to encourage them.

One of the best starter adventures is The Magic Sword, from Database Publications. This package starts with a picture story book which sets the scene.

The program, which extends the story, makes use of simple graphics and sound.

The text is straightforward and well thought out, and the responses required by players are kept to a minimum to avoid frustration.

A compass is permanently displayed and a game can be saved to cassette for completion later. If you've got children under nine and want to get just one good program this is the one I would recommend.

There are, of course, other good adventures written with children in mind. Comsoft produces the excellent Serpents Lair and Tynesoft has released Super Gran for the Electron.

Children aged eight and upwards may cope with adult adventures, and graphic adventures such as Repton and Citadel will provide many of the same skills as text versions.

A quick look at Merlin's Cave will give you lots of other titles to choose from.

If you don't like the fantasy nature of adventures then you could follow the lead of many schools by using simulation programs.

In these children take on the role of a different person and have to cope with the problems of a totally different lifestyle.

Among the best of these is Osprey, from Bourne Educational Software where you take the part of a warden protecting a site containing osprey nests.

You have to decide how to allocate resources to ensure success for the ospreys, but also enjoyment for tourists in the area.

A program like this has many of the same educational points as an adventure, but will also induce children to consider the consequences of their decisions.

Once again, simulations are ideal for a team effort, so that ideas can be pooled and decisions thrashed out.

Many other simulations are

used in schools. They may have a historical or geographical flavour. They can have a sporting basis, such as Football Manager, or they can even use foreign language skills.

The content of such programs may be important, but it is secondary to the skills gained by children.

The computer allows a child to think of a possible course of action and then test it. That's something that often can't be done in reality because of cost and danger.

For instance in Francis Drake by LCL the problems of being a Tudor mariner can be explored.

As well as programs that might help the general education of your children there is plenty of subject-specific software.

There must be enough number programs to keep a budding Einstein busy just counting them. Most involve addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Another frequently covered subject is telling the time. Here Alligata's Primary Time is worth looking at.

Kosmos produces a neat Geography program and Chalksoft's Note Invaders will help with musical notation.

Make sure any program you buy has a fun element to it. If the program is dull it won't be willingly used.

That's just about it for educating under elevens on the Electron. Don't forget the word processors and databases, and remember that computers are just as much for girls as for boys.

 Next time we'll consider the pros and cons of youngsters learning to write simple programs.



There must be enough number programs to keep a budding Einstein busy just counting them.

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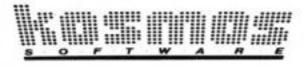
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## MUNCHMAN

Catalogue price £8.50

This is the one that started it all—a real live 'Packman' for the Electron. It is just like the original Arcade game with ghosties chasing you around as you devour, with all the facilities of the energisers which give limited time to zap the ghosties.

Catalogue price £7.50

Seven hectic levels with split screen and even double split screen make this very active indeed. The snake gets longer as the mushrooms are devoured, but avoid the toadstools at all costs. Ideal for young children, whilst by increasing the speed, active for adults and experts too.

## REVERSI

Catalogue price £7.50

The Electron as your partner at Reversi—also known as Othello. Plays to all the rules with accepted black and white counters on a green board. Moves easily entered with very quick responses. All information and scores on the screen.

## DRACULA ISLAND

Catalogue price £9.50

This Adventure has started countless people on adventures and provided a great deal of pleasure. The aim is to find and kill Count Dracula before he gets you. It is an ideal starter, needing plenty of effort to solve but not being too difficult to finish. Like all Kansas adventures, it is totally logical, which means things are always in the same place or where you leave them. Also like every Kansas adventure it has a game saving facility. And if you really get stuck, don't throw it away in disgust—give us a ring, for we operate a telephone Help? service!

## RING OF TIME

The sequel to Dracula, this is a little harder to solve, though still retaining all the features, including the split screen, which means the important information remains on the screen all the time. The object is to retrieve the elusive Ring of Time, going through many trials and tribulations.

## REVENGE OF ZOR-

Catalogue price £9.50

The long awaited sequel to Dracula and Ring of Time. Somewhat more difficult in this Adventure you have to escape the vortex and the revenge of the evil Zor. This is a natural progression, and the adventurer will find the programmer has become much more devious, thus requiring greater effort to solve.

Kansas City Systems, Unit 3, Sutton Springs Wood, Chesterfield, S44 5XF. Tel. 0246 850357

